

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5757

第二初月四年四十三精光

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1908.

五年禮

五一月五英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.  
KORE. TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
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SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED, On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit—

For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " " " 3 " ..... 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
=ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE—60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE—THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " " 3 " "

No. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEUERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ,  
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,378,375  
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Surabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin. Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum, on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% " " " 3 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

## Hotels.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.  
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager. [27]

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

## CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL  
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath in Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Laundry Meets All Requirements.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

THE MANAGER & AGENT.

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DEVANHA	2nd May, Noon.	See Schedule Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, NORE	Capt. T. H. Hide, R.N.R.	About 6th May	Freight Passage.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID, & MARSEILLES	Capt. G. J. Phillips		
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CANDIA	About 7th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI & HANKOW	CAYLON	About 9th May	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. G. W. Babot		
			Further particulars apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1908. [28]

## Intimations.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 07).

### NEW STOCK OF SЛАZЕNGER'S AND BUSSEY'S TENNIS RACKETS.

\$8.00 to \$20.00 each.

### TENNIS BALLS.

\$10.00 per dozen.

### TENNIS NETS & POSTS. MARKERS NET REGULATORS.

### COURT MARKERS.

### RANSOME'S LAWN MOWERS.

\$6.50, \$8.50 and \$10.50 per pair.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS & MOSELLES,  
SIERRIES, BRANDIES,  
MARALAS, GINS,  
MADRIRAS, WHISKIES,  
PORTS, VERMOUTHS,  
CLARETS, BITTERS,  
BURGUNDIES, LIQUEURS,  
ALE, BEERS & STOUTS.

Telepl. no. No. 75

### CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1908. [29]

## CHAMPAGNE.

### G. H. MUMM & CO.

### THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole agents.

## KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

### NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.  
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.  
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.  
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.  
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.  
Telegraphic Address: "CHIEF" HONGKONG.  
Telephones No. 24.

O. E. OWEN,  
Proprietor.

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons.

"KINSHAN" 1,095 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,098 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

#### SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUIAN" 1,611 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,611 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to MACAO on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from MACAO to HONGKONG on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND  
THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 4 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by electricity.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

#### SUNDAY, 3rd May.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF, at 9 A.M. Departure from MACAO at 3 P.M. A Military Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

#### Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from MACAO on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from HONGKONG at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),  
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [30]

## Hotels.

### VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEEN).

SHAMEEN, CANTON,

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

H. HAYNES,  
Manager.

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).

MACAO, CHINA.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Ships.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND".....	About FRIDAY, Capt. D. Lenz ..... 1st May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"YORK".....	WEDNESDAY, Capt. J. Raedermann ..... Noon, 6th May.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BUELOW".....	About WEDNESDAY Capt. H. Förster ..... 6th May.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND".....	THURSDAY, Capt. D. Lenz ..... 5 P.M., 21st May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO".....	Middle of May. Capt. F. Sembill .....

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

[15]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST SIMONS ...Girard ..... 1st May, afternoon.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS .....AUSTRALIEN.....Verron, ..... 12th May, 1 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TONKIN .....Chaubonel ..... 15th May, afternoon.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS .....YARRA .....Seliger ..... 26th May, 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £71.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

I. MILLET,  
AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

[14]

## CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.  
ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALLICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINAWANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES ..... 29

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER ..... 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS ..... 26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALLICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailing:

AMIRAL MAGOM ..... 4th June. MALTE ..... 1st Oct.  
AMIRAL EXELMANS ..... 25th July. CEYLAN ..... 26th Nov.  
OUESSANT ..... 27th Aug. CORSE ..... 1st Jan.

No passengers. \* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. MILLET, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908.

[16]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WU CHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-CHI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIBRE,

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

For samples and prices please apply to

## WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETT &amp; CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

[17]

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft, bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

## DUNSTREBEL'S ST. 2077.

"BLOOD AND BONES" SPENT ON A PATIENT.

Mr. Richardson, the great dentist of Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., was himself in the operating chair of K.B. V., before Mr. Justice Granham and a special jury yesterday (Mar. 31), and Mr. Montagu Lush, K.C., fixed the fees of cross-examination upon him for several hours.

The dentist, it will be remembered, sued Mr. Fremil, the wealthy brewer of Maidstone, for £570 10s. for dental work done to Mr. Fremil.

Mr. Richardson says that this business was work that no other dentist in the world had ever done, namely, the fixing of a "removable gold bar" fitted with the finest teeth obtainable, to Mrs. Fremil's upper jaw.

The lady was charged two guineas for every half-hour she spent in the dentist's surgery.

Mr. Lush's cross-examination lasted practically the whole of the morning, and the case was again adjourned.

I see (said Mr. Lush), you describe yourself as a doctor. Have you taken an M.D. degree?

No; it is merely a complimentary form given to me when I studied and lectured in America.

The Judge: So you are a complimentary doctor?

Mr. Lush: —A complimentary dentist!

The Plaintiff: —An institution of a certain part of America favoured me with the degree—the University of Wisconsin—for lectures I delivered there, my lord.

MOUTH VALUES.

Do you think (asked Mr. Lush) that the charge you made in Mrs. Fremil's case was fair and reasonable? Oh, yes I. Why, I have charged over £3,000 for making a set of artificial teeth and preparing the mouth for them!

Where do you come across these fortunate people? —Oh, I have them every day, sir. I should like to say at this point (added the witness) that my presence here is more on behalf of my profession, than my personal self.

I am laying stepping-stones for English people to understand the value of their mouths (solemnly).

Mr. Lush: —If you stepping-stones are as expensive as this, it would be rather an expensive bridge!

"MY BLOOD AND BONES."

You regard this work with Mrs. Fremil as the most marvellous work on record? —Yes, I do (proudly).

Work that cost, you said, a part of your life! What does that mean? —My Blood and Bones! explained Mr. Richardson tragically.

Mr. Lush: I see you write to Mr. Fremil:

I really must thank Mrs. Fremil for all her patience and perseverance, as I look upon her case as one of the most marvellous on record, and one that has cost part of my life!

Did that patient take part of your life? —Not all of it.

Do the £3,000 ones? —Yes, they do.

What happens to you? —Asks Mr. Lush, sympathetically.

Mr. Richardson drew himself up with dignity.

"What happens to a man who sweats and fumes and labours and gives out his blood and life to his patients? —as Mrs. Fremil knows only too well!" (he cried).

The Judge: Perspiration is supposed to prolong life, you know.

Mr. Lush: Do you mean you got so exhausted?

The witness declared that many times, after being with a patient for two or three hours, he had retired to his bed "done up."

Do you keep a gentleman to hide behind a screen and take notes of what the patient says? —I don't understand. Perhaps that may be so in the legal profession.

This is in the dental profession remarked Mr. Lush, and produced notes of conversation "with Mrs. Fremil and Dr. R.," taken by "Dr. R."s private secretary. This conversation was very remarkable.

Did you know that Mr. Fremil was a wealthy man? —Oh, yes I was the reply. Everybody knows the Fremils of Maidstone!

A kind-hearted, confiding man? —Yes.

Therefore, a man whom you would like to get hold of? —Well—yes.

"FOR THE BRAINS."

Mr. Lush suggested that in the preliminaries, the dentist charged Mrs. Fremil £26 for something that an ordinary dentist would have done gladly for a couple of guineas.

How much do you put down for the brains? —Rapped out Mr. Richardson, tapping his domed forehead.

"Very little!" remarked the K.C. drily.

"There's lot left out in that bill!" continued the witness.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Lush.

"There's a great deal of brains left out," murmured the expert, sadly.

"Don't let your brains go out too much," warned Mr. Lush.

"Mr. dear Mr. Lush," replied the dentist, "You have a wig to protect your brains, and I haven't." —"I therefore, I have to look after my brains. You know, these pokes are very nice, but they are not very professional to serious-minded men like myself. They get into the papers and cause dreadful results to us professional men."

"Oh, get on, get on!" urged the judge, impatiently.

Mr. Richardson got on, and proceeded to explain at great length some of his dental victories.

"TOOK 300 HALF-HOURS."

"This rich and confiding brewer has taken 300 half-hours of your life!" said Mr. Lush, sympathetically.

The Judge: Also your brains!

The Devil! Also my blood and bones, my lord! (Loud laughter.) Some people are so sordid that they think of money only. As for me, I think of skill and conscientiousness only.

Speaking of the gold bar which formed the base of Mrs. Fremil's dental reconstruction, Mr. Richardson said: "I am as proud of that as any man in the world. I am as proud of that as my mother is of her first baby."

This ended his cross-examination, and in a short address to the jury, Mr. Lush argued that the plaintiff's charges were extraordnarily extravagant.

Mrs. Fremil—a short, handsome lady with a rather pathetic smile to her mouth—told the jury that had she insisted on the pain and the trouble she was going to undergo she would never have undertaken the ordeal. She was given to understand that Richardson was the only man in England who could do the particular work she needed.

The cross-examination by Mr. Palmer was only beginning when the Court rose.

## Consignees.

S.S. "YARRA".

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre ex ss. "Medea" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of "Opium", Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 4th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 4th May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.</

Shells.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	{ PRINZ SIGISMUND .....	About FRIDAY, Capt. D. Lear .....
		1st May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON,	{ YORCK .....	WEDNESDAY
ANTWERP and BREMEN	Capt. J. Randermann .....	Noon, 6th May.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	{ BUELLOW .....	About WEDNESDAY
	Capt. H. Förmes .....	6th May.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	{ PRINZ SIGISMUND .....	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 21st May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	{ BORNEO .....	Middle of May.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL,  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON:  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST SIMONS...Girard.....11th May, afternoon.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....AUSTRALIA.....Verdon.....12th May, 1 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TONKIN.....Charbonnel.....25th May, afternoon.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....YARRA.....Seller... 26th May, 1 P.M.  
Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

J. MILLET,  
AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

## CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALLICE, MARSEILLE, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.  
GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.  
NAPLES 29.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## FREIGHT-TO-OVERLAND.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER,

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER, 13 DAYS.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALLICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailing:

AMIRAL MAGOM.....4th June.....MALTE.....12th Oct.  
AMIRAL EXELMANS.....25th July.....CEYLAN.....26th Nov.  
OUESSANT.....27th Aug.....CORSE.....11th Jan.

No passengers. \* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin-Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further particulars, apply to

J. MILLET, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908.

[46]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

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THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWINE.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors.

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. L. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## DR. RICHARDSON V. MRS. FREMLIN.

"BLOOD AND BONES" SPENT ON A PATIENT.

Mr. Richardson, the great dentist of Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., was himself in the operating chair of K.B.V., before Mr. Justice Granham and a special jury yesterday (Mar. 31) and Mr. Montagu Lubbock, K.C., fixed the tweezers of cross-examination upon his jaw for several hours. The dentist, it will be remembered, sued Mr. Fremlin, the wealthy brewer of Maldon-st., for £170 1s. for dental work done to Mrs. Fremlin. Mr. Richardson says that this business was work that no other dentist in the world had ever done, namely, the fixing of a "removable gold bar" fitted with the finest teeth obtainable, to Mrs. Fremlin's upper jaw. The lady was charged two guineas for every half-hour she spent in the dentist's surgery.

Mr. Richardson's cross-examination lasted practically the whole of the morning, and the case was again adjourned.

I see (said Mr. Lush) you describe yourself as a doctor. Have you taken an M.D. degree?—No; it is merely a complimentary gift given to me when I studied and lectured in America.

The Judge: So you are a complimentary doctor?—Mr. Lush:—A complimentary dentist!

The Plaintiff:—An institution of a certain part of America favoured me with the degree of the University of Wisconsin—for lectures I delivered there, my lord.

## MOUTH VALUES.

Do you think (asked Mr. Lush) that the charge you made in Mrs. Fremlin's case was fair and reasonable?—Oh, yes! Why, I was charged over £3,000 for making a set of artificial teeth and preparing the mouth for them!

Where do you come across these fortunate people?—Oh, I have them every day, sir. I should like to say at this point (added the witness) that my presence here is more on behalf of my profession than my personal self. I am laying stepping-stones for English people to understand the value of their mouth's (solemnly).

Mr. Lush:—If your stepping-stones are as expensive as this, it would be rather an expensive bridge!

## "MY BLOOD AND BONES."

You regard this work with Mrs. Fremlin as the most marvellous work on record?—Yes, I do (proudly).

Work that cost, you said, a part of your life. What does that mean?—My Blood and Bones! explained Mr. Richardson tragically.

Mr. Lush: I see you write to Mr. Fremlin: I really must thank Mrs. Fremlin for all her patience and perseverance as I look upon her case as one of the most marvellous on record, and one that has cost part of my life!

Did that patient take part of your life?—Not all of it.

Do the £3,000 ones?—Yes, they do!

What happens to you? as'ed Mr. Lush, sympathetically.

Mr. Richardson drew himself up with dignity. What happens to a man who sweats and tomes and lathers and gives out his blood and life to his patients?—as Mrs. Fremlin knows only too well! (he cried).

The Judge:—Pneumonia is supposed to prolong life, you know.

Mr. Lush: Do you mean you got so exhausted?

The witness declared that many times, after being with a patient for two or three hours, he had retired to his bed "done up."

Do you keep a gentleman to hide behind a screen and take notes of what the patient says?—I don't understand. Perhaps that may be so in the legal profession.

This is in the dental profession! remarked Mr. Lush, and produced notes of conversation with Mrs. Fremlin and Dr. R.—"taken by Dr. R.—'s private secretary. This conversation was very remarkable.

Did you know that Mr. Fremlin was a wealthy man?—Oh, yes! he was the tidy. Everybody knows the Fremlins of Maidstone!

A kind-hearted, confiding man?—Yes.

Therefore, a man whom you would like to get hold of?—Well—yes!

## "FOR THE BRAINS."

Mr. Lush suggested that in the preliminaries, the dentist charged Mrs. Fremlin £36 for something that an ordinary dentist would have done gladly for a couple of guineas.

How much do you put down for the brains?—rapped out Mr. Richardson, tapping his domed forehead.

"Very little!" remarked the K.C. drily.

"There's a lot left out in that bill!" continued the witness.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Lush.

"There's a great deal of brains left out," murmured the expert, sadly.

"Don't let your brains go out too much," garbed Mr. Lush.

"Mr. dear Mr. Lush!" implied the dentist. "You have a wig to protect your brains, and I haven't. Therefore, I have to look after my brains. You know, these pokes are very nice, but they are not very professional to serious-minded men like myself. They get into the papers and cause dreadful results to us professional men!"

"Oh, get on, get on!" urged the Judge, impatiently.

Mr. Richardson got on, and proceeded to explain at great length some of his dental victories.

1000 300 HALF-HOURS.

"This rich and confiding brewer has taken 300 half-hours of your life?" said Mr. Lush, sympathetically.

The Judge: Also your brains!

The Dentist: Also my blood and bones, my lor! (Loud laughter.) Some people are so sordid that they think of money only. As for me, I think of skill and effectiveness only.

Speaking of the gold bar which forced the base of Mr. Fremlin's dental reconstruction, Mr. Richardson said: "I am as proud of that beautiful and wonderful piece of work as a mother is of her first baby!"

This ended the cross-examination, and in a short address to the jury Mr. Lush argued that the plaintiff's charges were extravagantly extravagant.

Mrs. Fremlin's solicitor, Miss, a lady with another pathetic woe to tell mouth—told the jury that had she imagined the pain and the trouble she was going to undergo she would never have undertaken the ordeal. She was given to understand that Richardson was the only man in England who could do the particular work she needed.

The cross-examination by Mr. Palmer was only beginning when the Court rose.

## Consignees.

S.S. "YARRA".

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES. Cargo from London and Havre ex S.S. Medoc in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 4th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 4th May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MILLET

Agent.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

DELTA.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:

From London, &c., ex S.S. Victoria.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B.P.S.N. Co.'s Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 6th May, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

## Intimation.

**Wm.  
Powell,  
2d.,**

**ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.**

**ABSOLUTE  
NOVELTIES.**

**Organdi  
Muslins:  
Bordered  
Robes:  
Figured  
Voiles:**

**THE HOUSE  
FOR  
LATEST  
FASHIONS.**

**Mercerised  
Lawns:  
Stripe  
Zephyrs:  
Costume  
Linens:**

**DAINTY  
FABRICS  
FOR  
PRESENT  
WEAR.**

**Wm. Powell,  
LTD.,  
Des Vœux Road,  
and  
28, Queen's Road,  
HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

## Public Company

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, TO-MORROW, the 2nd May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1908, and electing Directors and auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th April to 2nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908.

HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 14th May, 1908, at 5.15 P.M. for the purpose set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,  
JAMES CRAIK,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

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By Order,  
JAMES CRAIK,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW; the 2nd May, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising:—

CARVED CHERRYWOOD SOFAS, TABLES, CHAIRS, STANDS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS and PANELS, SILK-EMBROIDERED SCREENS and PARASOLS, WALL HANGINGS, KINOSHON SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS, CARVED-BRASS and BRONZE BOWL and VASES, IVORY CARVINGS, TOKOISE SHELL ORNAMENTS, ARIKA and MIKUDZU WARE, OLD IVORY NETSUKE, INRO LACQUERED WARE, BUDDHAHS and TEMPLE ORNAMENTS, OLD CLOISONNÉ VASES, &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at "Myrtle Bank," 51, Mount Kellet Road, The Peak, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED, comprising:—

DOUBLE IRON and BRASS BED-STEADS and MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with MIRROR DOORS, OVERMANTELS with MIRRORS, SIDE-BORDERS and DINNER WAGGON, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND, BOOKCASES, TABLES, FENDERS, GLASS and CROCERY WARE, LADY'S DESK by Hall & Holt, Shanghai, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, DRESSING TABLE, LAMPS, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, &c., &c.; ALSO ONE 12-BORE SPORTING GUN in Case. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1908.

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## For Sale.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## TRADE THERAPION.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in France for the last 15 years, has now been introduced into England, and others, comprising all the diseases to be treated by the medicines of the kind, and our steps taken to bring it to the notice of the public.

**Therapión No. 1** is a marked short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectively supresses infections, and cures all diseases of the skin, the foundation of structure, and other serious diseases.

**Therapión No. 2** is a marked short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectively supresses infections, and cures all diseases for which it has been too much a failure to employ mercury, arsenic, iodine, and other dangerous and dangerous remedies.

**Therapión No. 3** is a marked short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early overstrain, etc., and purifies the blood, cures phlebitis, rickets, scrofula, and leprosy to the suffering from restraining influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

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**Therapión** is a marked short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork

Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt  
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

or

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW  
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

Watson's

D. SHERRY  
SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen ..... \$19.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR  
THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

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NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Street, and should be accompanied by the writer's name and address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1908.

SIR ROBERT HART.

With the advent of Sir Robert Hart to Hongkong next week, en route for England on home leave, there can be no denying that a great deal of interest centres in the imposing personality of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. The appreciative article which appears in the *N. C. D. News* on the morning of Sir Robert's arrival in Shanghai will, therefore, be read with interest as very appropriate at the present moment. Our acknowledgments are due to our Northern contemporary for the reference to the Inspector-General, and which we quote.

Unless the China seas have proved themselves even worse than might be supposed from the extraordinary vagaries of the barometer during the last three days, to-day should see the arrival of Sir Robert Hart in Shanghai on board the Revenue cruiser *Pingching*. Here the Inspector-General remains until next Saturday when he leaves for home on board the *N.D.L.S. Yen-ze*. But three times since he took over this command of the then small and ineffectual Customs Service in the year 1863 has Sir Robert Hart visited Europe. For this reason, no less than for the special circumstances attendant on the present visit, it must be a matter of deep regret to all in Shanghai that the hopes informally expressed both by the Municipal Council and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce that Sir Robert's stay in the Settlement might be made an occasion of some official recognition of his great services, should have had to be disappointed. There is unhappily but too much ground for the excuse of indifferent health on which Sir Robert Hart pleaded to be relieved of any official ceremony, seeing that he has only intermittently been in control of the Customs Service since he returned to the Deputy Inspector-General last summer on leaving the Capital for his usual holiday at Petalou. At the same time, it is impossible to imagine that the same impulsive spirit has prompted so many men of great

distinction to avoid popular demonstrations in their honour, an impulse which is akin to the accepted principle that the men who do great things are the least able to talk about them, but not been absent from Sir Robert Hart's mind. Such a supposition is the more readily entertained in view of the improvement in Sir Robert's health, which was noted last week on the occasion of his departure from the Capital. The Inspector-General was looking well, our Peking correspondent told us, and he hoped to return to China at the end of the year for which he has been granted leave of absence. That hope will at least be echoed privately, since it cannot be expressed officially, by all Shanghai.

Other writers that those of his own nationality have agreed in comparing the work of Sir Robert Hart with that of Clive and Warren Hastings, although it may be felt that there have been special difficulties in working in, and for, the Chinese Empire, which were unknown to the pro-consuls of India. It is only necessary to turn to any handbook of reference for the list of foreign decorations attached to Sir Robert's name, which include distinctions from nearly every important Power in the world, not excepting the Church of Rome, to recognize how highly his services as an intermediary between China and the outside world have been esteemed. On all disputed points whether commercial, religious or political, his advice has been sought by foreign Ministers and Chinese alike. Lord Granville indeed went so far as to offer Sir Robert Hart the appointment of British Minister Plenipotentiary in Peking. But to accept that offer would have placed the Inspector-General in a position of impossible anomaly; and there is no cause for others to regret the decision which induced him to decline an honour that must have been incompatible with his retention of the Customs. In its broad outlines the story of his creation of that Service has told too often to need more than brief recapitulation here. Its inner details, however, will probably never be known in full by more than one man, the Inspector-General himself. When Sir Robert Hart took charge of the foreign customs, he found that the staff consisted of 200 officials who collected between them Tls. 8,000,000. Bribery and corruption were rampant; a system of smuggling and of compromising duties prevailed, which (in the words of an old report) "destroyed, practically, the value of a fixed tariff"; and British Consuls imposed penalties on their nationals with no more result than to incur cordial dislike for severities which were neglected in the case of foreign traders, equally, if not more culpable. In the years since that report was written, the Imperial Maritime Customs have grown until the staff now employs 13,776 men of both foreign and Chinese nationalities, while the revenue has risen to upwards of Tls. 35,000,000, and stands to-day as the one certain asset which China can offer as security for foreign loans. Apart from the labours of this department, which have been made to involve a personal responsibility on the Inspector-General's part for every appointment and promotion in the Service, and in addition to the demands which have been made upon him in a diplomatic capacity, Sir Robert Hart has found time to organize the whole light-house equipment of China, and the Imperial Chinese Posts and Telegraphs, which can now reckon over 2,000 post-offices and agencies throughout the Empire.

On such an occasion as the present, when we are but concerned to pay a fitting tribute of welcome to a distinguished passing guest, it would be obviously unbecoming to indulge in speculations as to what man is capable of succeeding to the responsibilities so tremendous, or to re-open a discussion which, must, sooner or later, become inevitable, which the intervening months have furnished no adequate cause for reconsidering; and our only reason for alluding even remotely to the question now is the prominence given by *The Times*, in a leading article of which one of our telegrams spoke on Saturday, to Sir Robert Hart's "acquiescence in certain verbal assurances respecting the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs." Though not categorically stated by Reuter, the reference here to the Imperial Decree of May 9, 1906, with its appointment of two Chinese High Commissioners of Customs and the transference of the whole department from the Wui-wu-pu to the Board of Revenue, is too plain to be missed. At the time that that Decree was first promulgated, it formed the subject of a lengthy correspondence between the China Association and the Foreign Office; in which the Association made no effort to conceal its disappointment at Sir Edward Grey's acceptance of Prince Ching's obviously inaccurate contention that the Decree "does not make any change in the method of administration (of the Customs) laid down in the Loan Agreements." It is not necessary at the present time to dwell upon the Decree as "a very serious instance of the policy of extrusion"; although, considered as a slight upon Sir Robert Hart, after his long and devoted service, it can only appear as a piece of almost unequalled ingratitude. There is little doubt that the Peking Government is fully aware of the absolute need to itself of preserving the character and integrity of the Customs Service. How far that Government proposes to act on its knowledge is a very different question. Hitherto the appointment of the High Commissioners does not appear to have made any considerable difference in the administration of the Service. But engines, which could be harmless enough while Sir Robert Hart remained in Peking, may be so as to revolve, with fatal effect directly the check of his presence is removed. The consequent reaction likely to be produced upon the functions of the Service, and the possible lowering of its standard are factors which cannot be overlooked whether in or out of China. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Foreign Office will profit by Sir Robert Hart's actual presence in London in reading justly and accurately the state of affairs that can now be presented to the government of the Service.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 29th inst. was delivered in London on the 30th inst.

A TOKIO despatch of 26th ult. says—Major-General Broadwood arrived at Port Arthur yesterday, with a view to visiting the battle-fields in Manchuria.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:

Colonial Government ..... \$300.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending April 18, 1908, amounted to 24,474 tons and the sales during the same period to 26,034 tons.

CHAUK TSOI and Chui Man had to answer, this morning, a charge of larceny, from the dead body of one Lai Cu of a blanket, a waistcoat valued at \$1, a fifty-cent piece, a pair of silver earrings and a copper ring, at the Public Mortuary, Kowloon. The alleged thieves were remanded in police custody until Wednesday next.

INSPECTOR Withers prosecuted a stallholder in the Central Market for being in possession of a pair of false scales. The law does not countenance the existence of such dubious devices in the markets of the Colony. The Magistrate desired to impress upon the stallholder that fact by ordering him to pay a fine of \$15.

IN connection with the serious assault to the European seaman, reported in our yesterday's issue, Mr. Pang, a ricksha coolie, was charged with the alleged theft of \$10 from John Roberts and for assaulting the complainant by throwing him into the typhoon refuge at Causeway Bay. The case was remanded until Tuesday next, bail being allowed in the sum of \$50.

MR. J. Hutchings, of the Public Works Department, prosecuted Van Yiu-yu, contractor of Hollywood Road, at the Police Court this morning, for using bricks in building which were unsound. It transpired in the evidence, at the hearing that the bricks had been recovered from a collapsed building. Van's notion of economy cost him \$20, which was the amount of fine imposed by Mr. J. R. Wood, the magistrate, who tried the case.

A NORWEGIAN seaman, belonging to the a.s. *Tersa Eiken*, while in a state of intoxication, did damage to a flower pot valued at \$1 in the Police Station. The foreigner had to appear before the Police Magistrate to-day to render an account of himself. This he did. His explanations led the magistrate at the Bench to call upon him to contribute \$5 to the Colonial exchequer besides \$1 for the damage to the floral ornament of the Police Station.

THE coolies attaching to the disengaging station at Kowloon are earning an unavoidable reputation for themselves. Two of them were called upon to appear before the Police Magistrate, this morning, to render a satisfactory account as to how they came by \$5 from Cheung Leung at Kowloon City. It is alleged that the coolies took the \$5 bill from Cheung and hid it in a bamboo pole. When searched the bank-note was found on one of the accused. Case remanded.

BY kind permission of Major R. Le H. Burton and Officers Commanding the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 2nd instant:—

March ..... "Cymbo" ..... Blackadder Vale ..... "Recit D'Amour" ..... Waldteufel Selection ..... "Nelly Nell" ..... Cayley Two Pieces by Wagner .....

(a) "Ein Almohad" .....

(b) "Song Thrush" .....

Overture ..... "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicol Gie. "Cliff and Crow" ..... Bishop Reminiscences of Sullivan ..... Ard. Whithorn Polka (Comet Solo). "The Commando" ..... Godfrey (Soleil—Indians Orrell). "Regimental March" ..... God Save the King.

According to telegrams reaching Japan, the boycott in Hongkong is assuming serious proportions. The Hongkong branch of the Specie Bank has, it is said, entirely lost its Chinese customers. Every description of Japanese goods bearing a Japanese trade-mark has been affected more or less.

Chinese firms at Nagasaki have received

telegraphic information from Canton to the effect that Chinese merchants there have

agreed among themselves to stop buying Japanese goods after this month. The Japanese merchants engaged in trade with Chinese

held a meeting and adopted a resolution to the

effect that measures should be devised against

the boycott and submitted to a general meeting

of the guild not later than the 1st instant. It

is stated that trade with South China always

falls off at this time of year, so that the present

depression cannot be taken as entirely the

result of the boycott. The cargo of the *Tatsu Maru* was disposed of at a very low price, and

that circumstance has seriously affected the market. The Nagasaki merchants shipped

marine produce to the value of Y20,000 by the

German mail on the 18th for Canton, via Hongkong, to test the effect of the boycott.

Chinese merchants in Yokohama are reported to be hesitating to buy goods in view of the

boycott in Kwangtung, and as the result the

marine produce market in Yokohama is very

dull.

A Tokyo message to the *Asahi* credits to

Count Hayashi a statement to the following

effect on the question of the boycott of Japanese

goods in South China:—

"Diplomatic secrets cannot be disclosed, and

the Foreign Office must not be condemned as

incapable and inactive because of its reticence

in diplomatic secrets. Since the outbreak of

the boycott movement in China communications

had been constantly exchanged between

the Government of Japan and China. He was

not yet in a position to publish these communica-

tions.

"Nothing could be forced in diplomacy.

"There was a diplomatic law in forcing demands,

and the success or otherwise of diplomacy could

only be seen at the end; as, for instance, in the

case of the settlement of the *Tatsu Maru* question.

"It must be Chinese who will lose as the

result of the boycott. It was impossible to pre-

dict how far the Chinese merchants could sacri-

ifice their profits.

"The Chinese government will not be able to

act in this case.

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## The Pacific Fleet.

TO VISIT HONGKONG.

THE GOVERNOR'S INVITATION ACCEPTED.

The following telegrams to and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting invitation to the United States Fleet to visit Hongkong have been communicated to us by the Colonial Secretary:

[Governor to the Secretary of State.]

Propose if His Majesty's Government concur invite American Fleet to Hongkong.

[Reply from the Secretary of State.]

Your telegram of 1st April. Invitation will be communicated to U. S. Government.

[Further reply from the Secretary of State.]

Your telegram of 1st April. U. S. Government accept invitation.

## Telegrams.

## HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE

## ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS.

## CHURCHES AND YAMEN DESTROYED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 30th April.  
There has been an anti-Christian rising in the Ying-ahn district, Anhui province.

Churches have been destroyed.

The Magistrate's yamen was burnt down and prisoners in the gaol liberated.

The Government of the Province has sent troops to suppress the riots.

## THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

## RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th April.  
Russia has preferred a demand for joint management with China of the Manchurian Railway.

The Walupu has strongly protested.

## THE EMPRESS DOWAGER AND TELEGRAPHIC MEMORIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th April.  
The Empress Dowager has directed the Grand Council to lay before her, without delay, all telegraphic memorials that may be received in future from the Provinces throughout the Empire.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th April.  
H. L. Ching Chi-lung has lately expressed himself as being in favour of the idea of a Constitutional Government for China.

This Rendancy has had a consultation with Prince Ching on the subject; the latter shared his views.

It is desired that a Parliament will be established either on the 37th or 39th year of Kwang-ku [i.e., three or five years hence].

## PEH IRON WORKS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th April.  
It is reported that Sheng Kungpo has been allowed to remain at Hupeh in order to put in order the Iron Works.

[Continued.]

## The Late Premier.

London, 28th April.  
Mr. Balfour has written to Mr. Asquith saying that he deeply regretted his illness prevented him from participating in the tribute of the House of Commons to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, whose qualities he eulogises in the warmest manner.

## Accident in the German Navy.

The premature explosion of a charge in the battleship *Erla* at Kiel killed two and injured six of the crew.

## The Loss of H.M.S. "Gladiator."

The Company Owners of the American Liner, *U. S. A.*, and have given £500 to a Gladiator Fund.

## Failure of a New York Stock Broker's Firm.

It is understood that Knapp & Co., stockbrokers of New York, have suspended payment and the firm has come into liquidation.

## THE COTTON YARN LOTTERY SCHEME.

## JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS.

The scheme started by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association to dispose of cotton yarn in China by offering prizes is treated editorially by several of the vernacular journals. The plan has not only elicited adverse comment in foreign journals, remarks the *Jiji Shimbun*, but the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has now issued a circular addressed to other similar institutions calling upon them to join in a protest against the scheme through diplomatic channels, inasmuch as it is an illegal method of competition largely partaking of the nature of gambling. The desire of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to make the question a subject of international negotiation seems questionable, for the enterprise started by the Japanese spinners is nothing but

## A BUSINESS EXPEDIENT.

similar to that reported to by business men in every country for the encouragement of the sale of their goods. If the foreign merchants deem it injurious to their business interests they may adopt their own measures for purposes of self-defence. The doubt expressed by the London *Economist* as to the reasonableness of a diplomatic protest against the scheme is well founded. Nor can it be considered a lottery pure and simple, as the idea is to offer a prize with an article sold. As to the results to be obtained by such means, however, they must be regarded as doubtful. The Japanese cotton yarn trade enjoyed great prosperity and profit since the war up to last autumn, when a reaction set in; yet

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TRADE is not so bad as to jeopardise the foundations of the industry. After all, fluctuations are inevitable in any trade. It is not surprising that the unprecedented prosperity of the last few years should be followed by the comparative dulness of the market at present. There is, however, no need for much apprehension regarding the future of the trade, as is shown by the spinners who can afford to wait for an improvement in the market. The prize-offering scheme, however well-planned it may seem, is nothing but

## A TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT.

To relieve the market of the existing congestion, but it is apt to create the impression amongst buyers that the Japanese spinners, unable to hold their ground, will carry out dumping sales sooner or later. So far the prize scheme appears not to have shown as satisfactory a result as was anticipated. The increased sales of yarn to China of late are apparently due more to cheap offers made by the sellers in anticipation of a further decline of the market, than to the offer of prizes. The principal cause of the depression in the yarn trade is the depreciation of silver, which, however, in turn, will encourage Chinese exports and restore the purchasing power of the natives. It is advisable, concludes the *Jiji*, that the spinners should await the return of fortune by restricting production, if necessary, and without having recourse to means the effect of which is extremely doubtful.

There are at present, writes the *Nichi-Nichi*, two commercial questions at issue in China in which Japan is interested, namely, the boycott movement and the cotton yarn prize scheme. The former has arisen out of a mistaken sense of patriotism on the part of the Chinese, who are too recklessly anti-foreign to be easily cowed. That being so, the boycott movement may be left to run its course. As to the cotton yarn question, however, it deserves attention, as the Hongkong and other Chambers of Commerce have now taken up the matter seriously.

## THE DINE OF CONTENTION.

The *Nichi-Nichi* deals with the allegation that the scheme started by the Japanese is a sort of lottery which aims at increasing the sale of yarn in China by taking advantage of the gambling spirit prevalent amongst the people. That the method followed by the cotton spinners is nothing but an expedient devised to meet the exigencies of the situation will be admitted by all. But it is problematical whether it will show such success as is desired by the promoters. Such an artificial means, once adopted, will be found difficult to discard. Even amongst Japanese newspapers there are some which have recourse to various means, quite outside their orthodox methods, in order to increase circulation. Whatever is thus obtained by them, they find it necessary to maintain by similar means in the future, and so these are repeated one after another *ad infinitum*, even to the neglect of work in the proper field. Similarly, the adoption by the cotton spinners of such a method as that which they have taken up, is liable to cause them to neglect the proper means for extending the trade. The decline of silver and the over-production of yarn are principally responsible for the depressed condition of the market. Prosperity will return to the trade as soon as these factors are righted. Fries offering is not bad in itself, but if the spinners really expect to encourage and extend trade by such puerile means they are sadly mistaken.

The *Nichi* deals with the subject from another point of view. One would have thought, remarks this journal, that the British merchant, whose strong common-sense is characteristic, would not try to drag a question of

PURELY COMMERCIAL COMPETITION as is the one at issue, into the arena of international politics. The great fall of silver has given a heavy blow to Japan, where a gold coinage system is in force, and which is carrying on a large volume of trade with China. It is not unusual that the Japanese cotton spinners, who are suffering greatly from a congested and depreciating market, should take any means for the promotion of their interests.

English merchants on their part may take any method calculated to set off against the Japanese. The *Nichi* deals with the subject from another point of view. One would have thought, remarks this journal, that the British merchant, whose strong common-sense is characteristic, would not try to drag a question of

Governor Balfour, in the course of a few remarks, then proposed "Bona fide for Mr. Kawashima, President of the Dockyard" and the *charters* having been heartily given, the very successful proceedings were brought to a close.

The *Mishima-maru* is a steel vessel, Lloyd's 100 A. 1. built in conformity with the Imperial Japanese Shipbuilding Encouragement Law. She is 165 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 34 feet deep gross tonnage, 1,575 registered tonnage 8,600. It is to be fitted with twin screw propellers, surface condensing engines of 4,200 horse power, and has speed of 14 knots. It is expected that she will be ready for her maiden voyage in the autumn.

As the *Mishima-maru* is to be used for the conveyance of cotton, she will be fitted with a large number of cotton bins, and will be able to load 1,500 tons of cotton at a time. The *Mishima-maru* will be used for the conveyance of cotton from Japan to the United States.

It is understood that the *Mishima-maru* will be used for the conveyance of cotton from Japan to the United States.

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## THE CHINESE CIRCUS.

## WIVES OR NO WIVES.

## COUNSEL AND LAW AND CUSTOM.

The important action concerning the distribution of the estate of Choo Egg Choo, a Singapore Chinaman, of great wealth known as the "Orang Kaya Saigon," was carried out yesterday, before the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. A. F. Law, reports the *Scrapers Free Press* of 3rd April. The question was whether several Chinese women in the case were wives or concubines. The names of the parties are Choo Ang Chee vs. Neo Chan Neo, Tan Seeo Yang, Cheang Cheng Kim, Lim Cheek Neo, Mah Im Neo and Neo Soo Neo. For the first, Messrs. Hanson and Carter, the second, Biaddell and Wee Theam Tew, for the third, Delay and Chopard, for the fourth, Hairis for the fifth and Ganut for the sixth.

There were some amply passages yesterday, when Mr. Harris commenced what was an address of considerable eloquence. He spoke at some length and enlivened matters with a few airy observations which produced good deal of amusement.

## A DROP IN ETERNITY.

Mr. Harris considered it unreasonable for one of his learned friends to come there "with antiquated Chinese laws and attempt to upset the human law of the Colony in half an hour."

His lordship: "In half an hour! In four days, you mean?"

"What is four days in eternity," asked counsel of a smiling Court. No answer being forthcoming, he answered it himself.

"A very small drop in the ocean."

"To come here," he went on, "and try to upset the human conditions obtaining in the Straits Settlements for hundreds of years, and upset all these customs of Malacca in four, seven or twenty days, is to attempt to accomplish what, if I were a prophet, or the descendant of a prophet, is a task my friend won't succeed in."

Chinese law came in for a little criticism from counsel.

"We don't go to China for law," he affirmed. "It would be a most unfortunate thing were we to go to China for law—or learning."

Mr. Harris then described what he called a conspiracy to defraud and rob those people, from what was their's from the beginning. Neo Chan Neo was a weak woman, who had been induced to give up her rights in this case. She was a tool.

"Counsel," said Mr. Harris, "has compared the Chinese wives to the moon and the concubines to stars. If this is so, it shows the position of the latter is certainly elevated. When we talk of women being like a star, it is the proof that we have a good deal of respect for her perfections," Mr. Harris affirmed.

## CHINESE AND COOKERY.

The Court now proceeded to listen to the quoting of authorities. Mr. Dyer Ball was on the *abre*-on-China—mentioned.

"I don't know whether he is a great authority," remarked counsel.

His lordship: "He has written a great many books—I, I believe. A cookery book I see, amongst others." (Laughter).

Mr. Harris contended that if his lordship decided in favour of one woman in this case it meant that there would be many women in Singapore placed in a very hopeless position. The word "concubine" was only to distinguish from the principal wife who held a more important position. He believed every one of these women went through a form of marriage with the deceased Chinese Circus.

On the Court resuming in the afternoon, Mr. Harris spoke on the merits of plurality of wives. He asked the Court to remember that they were dealing with an Eastern country and not with a Christian country or with Christian ethics of the West. It was justice and in a broad spirit. In a recent decision of Mr. Justice Fisher, it was shown that the Judge did consider the plurality of wives as part of the existing system, by granting letters of administration to a second wife.

The teaching of Confucius was in favour of plurality. The wills of Chinese in the registry showed that plurality of wives was recognised and favoured by them. The Malacca decision was come to by a common jury who had been misinformed and who misunderstood the question at issue. The other nations of the East—Jews, Indians, Arabs, Japanese—all accepted the plurality of wives. He had it on the highest authority that the Emperor of Japan had twelve proper, respectable wives.

Mr. Ellis:—The King is above the law! (laughter).

Mr. Harris:—Remember Charles the First.

Continuing, Mr. Harris said he considered himself an authority on Jewish laws and customs, and he knew it for a fact that by Biblical statute a Jew can have as many wives as he wishes. Taking the Bible as Jewish history, it was shown that Abraham, Solomon and David had many wives—Solomon had one thousand.

Mr. Hanson:—Wives and concubines.

Mr. Harris:—At any rate he had more wives than the deceased Chinaman in this case.

Mr. Ellis:—Fifty times more (laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Harris said the custom of plurality of wives was an Eastern endeavour to prevent prostitution. He referred to the Mohammedan Marriage Law, which he contended showed a spirit of legislation in favour of plurality. If it was held that there was only one wife, all these women and children would be in the evil position of prostitutes and bastards. Counsel quoted Sir P. Benson Maxwell as an authority in support of his contention, as well as the late Mr. G. Hare, Protector of Chinese. His client had been married to this man for twenty-five years and had six children by him. The custom of Singapore and the law of Siam allowed a husband to have as many wives as he liked.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th of May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th of May, at 2.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 12th of May, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

HATAIN.

Captain M. A. Ronch, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Reward and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

HATAIN.



## TENNIS.

Following to-morrow's programme on the Cricket ground.  
H. K. C. v. L. R. C. Play at 3:45 p.m. Ladies' Recreational Club team: Capt. H. M. Beasley, R.A., and Capt. J. A. Murray, A.O.D.; H. Pinckney and Geo. Hastings; C. R. Satterthwaite, R.E., and R. F. C. Master.

H. C. C. team: C. A. Carr and P. H. Klimmek; W. Gibson and H. Hancock; H. R. Phelps and Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson.

Each opposing couple plays the other in turn one set composed of 6 games each side the net. Match decided by majority of games won.

At the conclusion of the Match Miss Layton will present the prizes to winners in the recent tournament.

## RUGBY.

The Hongkong Rugby Football Club will play the Navy at 4:30 p.m. to-morrow. The Club playing in colours will be represented by the following: Full Back—Balderston; Three quarter, F. G. Carroll; A. A. Claxton, J. F. Macgregor and L. J. Wishart; Half backs—Byrne, A. Kemptphorne; Forwards, G. D. McIlraith, F. C. Hall, P. Linton, W. B. Stanton, R. O. Hutchinson, E. D. C. Wolfe, Skrimshire and Tulloch.

## PRODUCTION OF CANE SUGAR.

It is perhaps not generally known that British India produces something like three times as much cane sugar as all the rest of the Empire. The figures for 1906 were 2,223,400 tons produced by India as against 750,760 tons for the British Empire excluding India. In 1898, the totals were 2,076,50 tons and 638,75 tons respectively. The foreign countries of the world produced 731,742 tons in 1906 and 5,540,196 tons in 1908. Beet sugar amounted to 6,995,744 tons in 1906 and 4,890,339 tons in 1908. The empire thus accounts now for nearly half the world's yield of cane sugar, the most prolific colonies outside India being Mauritius, Australia, and British Guiana. The chief foreign producers of cane are Cuba, the Dutch East Indies, and Hawaii. Of beet sugar, Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Austria, and Hungary produce no less than 80 per cent. The only country outside Europe growing beet for sugar is the United States, where the yield is about 278,499 tons.

## COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.  
SELLING.  
11 A.M.

London—Bank T.T.	1/2
Do. " den and	1/9 5/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.22
America—Bank T.T.	43
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.81
India T.T.	1.33
Do. demand	1.34
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Singapore—Bank T.T.	30 % prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	87
Java—Bank T.T.	107

Buying.  
4 months' sight L/C. .... 1/9 1/16  
6 months' sight L/C. .... 1/9 1/16  
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York. .... 44  
4 months' sight. .... do. 45  
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne. .... 1/9 1/16  
6 months' sight France. .... 2.27  
6 months' sight. .... 2.29  
4 months' sight Germany. .... 1.81  
Bar Silver. .... 24 5/16  
Bank of England rate. .... 3 %  
Sovereign. .... \$1.10

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.  
Indian (Kumsang) 3rd inst.  
German (Vore) 4th inst., p.m.  
German (Buelow) 5th inst., p.m.  
Canadian (Empress of China) 6th inst.

The Silk ex s.s. *Lennor* arrived in New York on 29th ult.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tango Maru*, American Line, left Shanghai for this port, on 30th ult., and expected here on 3rd inst.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 1st at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in E. Japan, and fallen slightly over the E. coast of China and the Loochoos.

The high pressure area is now central over S. E. Japan and depression seems to be developing over the E. coast of China and the Eastern Sea.

Moderate to fresh variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light or moderate E. and variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. or variable winds, light or moderate; cloud, fog or mist.

2.—Formosa Channel, Variable winds, moderate or fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoche, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## SPECIAL EXTRUM.

HONGKONG AND WAMPALO DOCKS.—Sodigoo. .... 1.10. Komlooo Dock

Chamboon. .... 1.10. Komlooo Dock

Hainan. .... 1.10. Komlooo Dock

Embarc. of Japan. .... 1.10. Komlooo Dock

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

Kulang, Br. s.s. 1.15, Lewis, 20th April—Chesop 25th April; Gen.—B. & S.  
Lerries, Br. s.s. 2.02, Frampton, 3.1th April—Saigon 26th April; Rice and Dried Fish—Wo Fat Sing.  
Davah, Br. s.s. 4.78, T. H. Hide, R.N.R., 1st May—Shanghai 18th April; Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Prins Sigismund, Ger. s.s. 1.84, D. Lenz, 1st April—Melbourne, 2nd April; and Manila 28th Gen.—M. & Co.  
Childar, Nor. s.s. 1.10, H. Nielsen, 21th April—Bangkok 18th April; Rich—Wallen & Co.  
Kulang, Br. s.s. 1.05, T. Spiesen, 1st May—Bangkok 21th April; Rice—B. & S.  
Victoria, Swed. s.s. 989, J. A. Hellberg, 30th April—Canton 9th April; Coal—Wallen & Co.  
Tjimahi, Dut. s.s. 2.45, J. N. Bonman, 20th April—Macassar 16th April; and Batavia 20th Gen.—C. J. L.  
Yedo Maru, Iap. s.s. 3.21, Hamada, 20th April—Moj 23rd April; Coal—M. B. K.  
Zafiro, Br. s.s. 1.019, R. Rodger, 2th April—Manila 25th April; Hemp and Suar—S. T. & Co.  
Zillah, Br. s.s. 3.425, Peart, 26th April—Xmas Island 17th April; Phosphate—M. B. K.

## Steamers Expected.

VEHICLES	FROM	DEPART.	ON
Kumsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co	May 3
Indien	Shitoseki	M. & Co	May 3
Moyoi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	May 3
Tango Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	May 3
Yorck	Singapore	M. & Co	May 4
Benaray	Singapore	G. L. & Co	May 4
Emp. of China	Japan	C. P. R. Co	May 5
Puclow	Singapore	M. & Co	May 5
Asia	Japan	O. & O. Co	May 5
Capri	Singapore	C. & Co	May 7

## The Ships Passed Usual.

31st March—*Tsunakai*, *Gange*, 3rd April—*Geben*, *Canal*, *Palma*, *Yarra*, *Colombo*, *Mor*, *Kawachi*, *Nisita*, *Reids*, *Fleetshire*, *Tristan*, *Indra*, *U. G. George*, 12th March—*Ceylon*, *Scania*, *S. C. S.*, *Stentor*, *Tonkin*, *Hokata*, *Maru*, *Pelorus*, *Agamemnon*, 14th April—*Ching Wo*, *Colombo*, *Mor*, *Kawachi*, *Maru*, *Tonki*, 21st April—*Andalusia*, *Emilia*, *Barla*, *Valerie*, *Atholl*, *Indra*, *Sanuki Maru*, *Katama*, *Orsitala*, 24th April—*Aachen*, *Frisia*, *Nomur*, *Hohenstaufen*, *Polymer*, *Moynie*, *Patroclus*, *Watasa Maru*, *Mandla*, 28th April—*Bengal*, *Lengor*, *Oppak*, *Prins Hendrik*, *Suraca*.

Arrivals at Rome—31st March—*Telmessus*, *Ernest Simon*, 7th April—*Dardanus*, *Antenor*, 10th April—*Gance*, *Gobu*, *Saxonia*, *Threnia*, 14th April—*Meinam*, *Brasov*, *Austria*, *Bulin*, *Ceylon Maru*, *Cardigan*, *Slavonia*, *Nijen*, 11th April—*Novgorod*, 21st April—*Amazone*, *Tenksal*, 22nd April—*Nubia*, 23rd April—*Soc tra*, 24th April—*Austria*, 25th April—*Marmora*, 28th April—*Fleetshire*, *Pins Ludwig*, *Sanuki Maru*, *Slavonia*.

Arrivals at Rome—31st March—*Telmessus*, *Ernest Simon*, 7th April—*Dardanus*, *Antenor*, 10th April—*Gance*, *Gobu*, *Saxonia*, *Threnia*, 14th April—*Meinam*, *Brasov*, *Austria*, *Bulin*, *Ceylon Maru*, *Cardigan*, *Slavonia*, *Nijen*, 11th April—*Novgorod*, 21st April—*Amazone*, *Tenksal*, 22nd April—*Nubia*, 23rd April—*Soc tra*, 24th April—*Austria*, 25th April—*Marmora*, 28th April—*Fleetshire*, *Pins Ludwig*, *Sanuki Maru*, *Slavonia*.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

Amara, Br. s.s. 1.558, C. J. Mattock, 26th April—Swatow 25th April; Gen.—I. M. & Co.

Chibli, Br. s.s. 1.10, J. W. Warrack, 10th April—Haiphong 2th April; and Hoihow 29th, Live Stock and Ge. .... B. & S.

Choosing, Ger. s.s. 1.011, F. Bueking, 29th April—Bangkok 23rd April; I. Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Phulien, 8 a.m. 29.91 75 ESE 5 or

Tourane, 8 a.m. 29.91 81 NE 2 or

C. St. James, 8 a.m. 29.90 72 S 1 c

Aparsi, 8 a.m. 29.91 90 55 ESE 1 c

Legaspi, 6 a.m. 29.91 85 NE 1 c

Imbo, 8 a.m. 29.90 86 N 1 c

Cebu, 8 a.m. 29.95 86 N 1 c

Labuan, 8 a.m. 29.95 86 N 1 c

## May 1st, 1908, a.m.

Vladivostock, 7 a.m. — — — —

Nemuro, 8 a.m. 30.01 — — — —

Hakodate, 8 a.m. 30.21 — — — —

Tokio, 8 a.m. 30.26 — — — —

Kochi, 8 a.m. 30.31 — — — —

Nagasaki, 8 a.m. 30.23 — — — —

Kagoshima, 8 a.m. 30.27 — — — —

Osaka, 8 a.m. 30.16 — — — —

Naha, 8 a.m. 30.05 — — — —

Ishigaki-jima, 8 a.m. 30.12 — — — —

Yonan, 8 a.m. 30.12 — — — —

Chesop, 8 a.m. 30.11 — — — —

Hokkaido, 8 a.m. 30.06 — — — —

Shanghai, 8 a.m. 30.13 55 94 NE 2

Gap Rock, 8 a.m. 30.05 54 94 ESE 4

Macao, 8 a.m. 30.01 71 FSE 2

Hoihow, 8 a.m. 30.07 71 FSE 2

Pakhoi, 8 a.m. 30.09 71 FSE 2

Philippines, 8 a.m. 29.91 75 ESE 5 or

Tourane, 8 a.m. 29.91 81 NE 2

C. St. James, 8 a.m. 29.91 77 S 1 c

Aparsi, 8 a.m. 29.92 86 65 NEW

Nam Sang, Br. s.s. 4.035, P. M. B. Lake, 24th April—Yokohama via Kobe and Miji 20th April, Ge. .... I. M. & Co.

Numanjin, Ger. s.s. 4.385, H. Feldmann, 22nd April—Portland, Or. 15th May, Flour—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Osang, Br. s.s. 1.087, R. Cox, 30th April—Singapore 23rd April, Ge. .... I. M. & Co.

Patna, Br. s.s. 8.741, A. Dixon, 15th Jan—San Francisco via Dic. and Port Said, Or. 15th May—O. D. S. S. Co.

Barometer. .... 30.02 99.9

Temperature. .... 70.5 68.9

Humidity. .... 65.0 64.0

Windfall. .... 10.0 10.0

Wind. .... 10.0 10.0

Cloud. .... 10.0 10.0

## SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE &amp; Co., Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 51.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	£125	£125	£1,000,000 £13,000,000 £50,000	£2,000,387	Final of £1 on old and £1.10 on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	51 1/2 London £73.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	1,025	£7	£6	£1,160,000 £120,000 £125,000	£71,303	£2 (London 3/6) for 1907	...
Marine Insurances.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	£250	£50	none	£20 for 1906	81 1/2	£240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	1,000	£15	£5	Tls. 204,424	Final of 7/8 per share making in all 15/1 for 1906—Tls. 2.65	6 1/2	Tls. 80
Union Finance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	£250	£100	£3,000,000 £20,000 £455,407	£2,506,012	Final of 5/15 making 5.5 for 1906 and 1/15 for 1907	51 1/2 Tls. 97 ex div.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,700	£100	£60	£193,012 £5,000,000 £1,000,000	591,763	£1; and bonus £3 for 1906	10 1/2 £150 ex div.
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£20	£145,007	£6 and bonus £2 for 1906	9 1/2	£100 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£250	£50	£13,1941	£27 for 1906	9 1/2	£310 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£25	£7,000 £264,638 £60,988	£1,053	£1 for 1906	...
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£50	£50	£250,000	Nil	£4 for year ending 31.12.07	10 1/2 £40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co. Ltd.	10,000	£15	£15	£575,000 £25,000 £20,000	£16,437	£1 1/2 for and half-year making in all £22 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 £29 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	40,000	£25	£25	£270,000	£3,094	5/- for 1906 @ ex 3/8—£2.24 per share	38 1/2 £28
Do. do. (Deferred)	6,000	£5	£5	Tls. 75,000 £400,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 31 for 1907	72 1/2 Tls. 45 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,171,371 £65,000	£172,370	Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for 1/2 1907)	72 1/2 Tls. 50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000	£1	£1	£32,957	£137	£1.50 for year ending 30.4.1907	48 1/2 £18
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200	£137	£1.50 for year ending 30.4.1907	33 1/2 £18
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 Tls. 47 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	£100	£100	450,000	£6,218	£8 for year ending 31.12.05	...
Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	£100	£100	none	Tls. 8,935	£3 for 1907	5 1/2 Tls. 70 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	2,000	£50	Tls. 50	£100,000		£3 (2 1/2) for year ending 31.12.06	5 1/2 Tls. 70 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	£150,000 £84,398	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	72 1/2 Tls. 16.20 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873	£1,358	No. 12 of 1/—48 cents	88 1/2 Tls. 84
Docks, Wharves & Godowns							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	8,000	£25	£25	£6,124	£3,726	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	63,000	£50	£50	£10,000 £10,800 £40,000	£3,556	Final of 8 1/4 making £3 1/2 for 1907	61 1/2 £53
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£50	£50	£100,000 £50,000	£441,442	Final of £4 making £8 for 1907	72 1/2 Tls. 80 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	£10,459	Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	72 1/2 Tls. 82 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 69,157 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	£12,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	72 1/2 Tls. 224 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 £30,000 £1,000,000	Tls. 6,532	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 1/2 Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	£25	£25	£30,000 £1,000,000	£10,098	£2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 Tls. 125
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	£15	£15	£1,000,000	£9,178	£1.80 for 1906	10 1/2 Tls. 125
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	£41,975	£125	Final of 1/4 making £1 for 1907	72 1/2 Tls. 125
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	£150,000 £217,425	£13,915	Final of 1/2 making £1 for 1907	7 1/2 Tls. 100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	£50,000	£4,621	Final of 1/2 making £1 for 1907	6 1/2 Tls. 125
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£50	£30	none	1653	£1.75 for 1907	6 1/2 Tls. 125 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,123,045	Tls. 107,517	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making £1 in all Tls. 1 for 1907	7 1/2 Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	none	£1,541	Final of £2.10 making it all £4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 Tls. 84 sa. and b.
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	£8,807	Tls. 21 for year ended 31.12.1907	41 1/2 Tls. 56 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	£20	£20	Tls. 23,276	£14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.12.07	41 1/2 Tls. 56 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	£85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 55
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 75	Tls. 260 sellers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,299 £25,000	£68	1/3 per share for 1906	9 1/2 Tls. 78
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	Nil	£1.20 for 1907	11 1/2 Tls. 100 buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	none	£25,000	...	15 1/2 Tls. 125
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	£10	£10	£120,000	£3,593	60 cents for year ended 30.6.06	9 1/2 Tls. 100
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	35,000	57 1/2	50	£50,000	£2,974	80 cents for 1907	9 1/2 Tls. 100
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	£12,000	£5,078	£1.30 for year ending 31.12.07	61 1/2 Tls. 125
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	£186,000	£15,002	Final of 25 cents making in all £1 1/4 for 1907	11 1/2 Tls. 125
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	none	£20,000	£2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	9 1/2 Tls. 125
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	£12,000	£2,053	1/2 per share for year ending 28.2.07	64 1/2 Tls. 125
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	£100,000	£4,578	Final of 1/5 making in all £1 1/2 for 1907	61 1/2 Tls. 125
Maastrichts tot Mijna, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 50,000	£1,191	Final of 1/20 making in all £1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 Tls. 125
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 27,000	£1,712	Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	74 1/2 Tls. 460 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	£10	£10	none	£2,055	1/2 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 1/2 Tls. 52 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	£10	£10	Nil	...	...	88
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	...	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 Tls. 108 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	£1,603	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	16 1/2 Tls. 87 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 7,600	£1,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	16 1/2 Tls. 87
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	£25	£25	none	...	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	£25	£25	none	...	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...
T							

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES No. 5757

二月初四日四十三緒光

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1908

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### BIRTHS.

On April 11, 1908, at Newchwang, the wife of W. F. HARLEY, of a daughter.

On April 18, 1908, at Shanghai, to Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Bowen, a son, (ALBERT LANDER).

On April 20, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of V. WATSON PAUL, of a son.

On April 20, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ERIC MOLLER, a son.

On April 21, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of E. A. MEASOR, of a daughter.

On April 22, 1908, at Penrith, Wales, the wife of GEORGE APPLEY, M.M. Customs, Canton, of a son.

AAAGAARD—On April 27, 1908, at 1, Austin Avenue, Kowloon, Hongkong, the wife of Bjarne AAAGAARD, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On April 21, 1908, at Shanghai, CLARA LOUISE MARY, of Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., to ALFRED LINDSEY BLECHWYN of Shanghai.

On April 23, 1883, at Shanghai, J. R. DONOVAN, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, to MARGARET CONSTERDINE.

### DEATHS.

On March 23, 1908, in Redlands, Cal., at the home of his son, E. G. Pratt, Capt. NICHOLAS PRATT, aged 68 years, late Capt. C. M. S. N. Co's Service, Shanghai.

March 25, at Putney, F. O. SEATON, aged 53, On April 16, 1908, JAMES LIDDERDALE SCOTT, late of Shanghai, on board the P. & O. B. Marmara, between Port Said and Marseilles.

On April 21, 1908, at Shanghai, Miss JUDITH HAGSTROM, aged 33 years.

On April 28, 1908, at his residence, 30, Queen's Road, Captain GEORGE PARKER, aged 71 years.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1908.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(25th April.)  
It is not often that critics, so far removed as Sydney is from China, have as correct an appreciation of the trend of current events in the Southern Provinces as is to be case with a writer in the *Sydney Evening News* in his comments on the initiation of the boycott in Canton in the middle of which, in dealing with the cabled statement of the memorable minister meeting at Canton, the latter writes

was closed down there was nothing to show that the Canton Government would abide in every detail by their promise, for there was every reason to believe that as the result of the feverish activity at the Mint the authorities retained an enormous quantity of the token money, which could be gradually unloaded on the market as the Government might think fit. That this procedure was adopted there is every reason to believe, so that while the Provincial authorities acknowledged the justice of the complaint from Hongkong by refraining from the coining of additional money they maintained the situation by the circulation of the stock which had been allowed to accumulate. The inevitable consequence is seen in the discount demanded on Kwangtung 20-cent pieces, and the corrective effect on the currency of Hongkong. If the position is to be still further embarrassed by the circulation of silver dollars coined in Canton the result may be decidedly serious. There is, of course, no objection to the Mint coining dollars sufficient to meet the needs of the two Provinces which are administered from Canton, but there is every reason to fear that unless the output is checked the Hongkong market will be inundated with a plethora of depreciated coins which will make confusion still worse confounded in the local bazaar. It cannot be believed that Chinese dealers will refuse to accept the currency of the mainland, especially when there is a certain amount of stringency in trade circles, and it may therefore be predicted that Kwangtung dollars will speedily become as much of an incubus as the 20-cent pieces. In these circumstances it behoves the Chamber of Commerce to take time by the forelock and secure the co-operation of the Government in demanding that a limit should be placed on the circulation of the new currency, so that it may not find its way in increasing amounts into the exchange of this Colony. The matter should not be difficult of arrangement with the Government at Canton, but if it is not taken in hand at once the evil will be found to have taken root and all future efforts to stamp out the depreciated coinage will prove futile. It is a question which will not permit of delay and the sooner the Chamber of Commerce proceeds to deal with it the more likelihood there is that their object of restricting the indiscriminate coining of silver dollars will be attained. The attention of the Government of Peking should be directed to the subject and representations made to the Viceroy, through the British Consul-General at Canton, regarding the importance of maintaining the value of the currency by going beyond the city walls, thus implying that Portuguese jurisdiction should be restricted to territory within the walls. In the course of the discussion, it was brought to the notice of the meeting, as an act of Portuguese barbarity, the fact of the expropriation and burning of a few matchless and hotels which existed in the village of Lung Tim-chim opposite the Flora gardens. According to what is published in the newspapers it is known that the Government of Macao had asserted its rights under Art. 2 of the Luso-Chinese Treaty of 1887, above mentioned, wherein it is stated that, so long as the boundaries of Macao are not defined by a special convention the *status quo* would be maintained without addition, reduction, or alteration by either of the parties. China argues that, with reference to the inner harbour, according to international rights, where a river or an arm of the sea washes two opposite shores, belonging to two nations, the river should be divided in the middle by an imaginary line, each country claiming the respective half on the side of the shore belonging to her. It must, however, be stated that, in the not remote past, there was no Chinese population in Macao; therefore, Chinese jurisdiction over the waters of the inner harbour of Macao was never thought of. The Portuguese authorities exercised their command over there. Neither did the Chinese Customs cruiser cross the mouth of the river for Chin- san or Cassi Branca without asking the licence of the harbour master or the commander of the warship anchored in the harbour. And foreign warships, including Chinese, anchored in the inner harbour at places indicated by the harbour master, so that it was Portuguese authority that exercised full jurisdiction over the entire waters of the inner harbour. Such in the *status quo* which Portugal claims; and it is a just demand. But the Chinese adhere to international rights in their arguments. The correspondent of the Lisbon Journal inquires: "What will be the result of this discussion? Will the inner harbour be divided between Portugal and China?" He answers his own question thus: "It will be a misfortune and a disgrace if it so happens. It is necessary for the Government to be directed to the subject and representations made to the Viceroy, through the British Consul-General at Canton, regarding the importance of maintaining the value of the currency by going beyond the city walls, thus implying that Kwangtung dollars will speedily become as much of an incubus as the 20-cent pieces. In these circumstances it behoves the Chamber of Commerce to take time by the forelock and secure the co-operation of the Government in demanding that a limit should be placed on the circulation of the new currency, so that it may not find its way in increasing amounts into the exchange of this Colony. The matter should not be difficult of arrangement with the Government at Canton, but if it is not taken in hand at once the evil will be found to have taken root and all future efforts to stamp out the depreciated coinage will prove futile. 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## GREEN ISLAND COMPANY CO., LTD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The nineteenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., was held in the office of the general manager, St. George's Building, in the forenoon last Saturday, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, declaring a dividend and electing consulting committee and auditors. Mr. Robt. Shawan presided. There were also present: Sir P. Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Dr. J. W. Noble (consulting committee), Messrs. T. F. Hough, W. E. Clarke, Erich Georg, A. Denison, A. B. Moulder, Capt. C. V. Lloyd, W. A. Dowley, J. A. Young, Capt. Hatt, G. J. B. Sayer, E. T. Bunje, and R. Henderson (Secretary).

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—We have the pleasure to lay before you the report and accounts for 1907, copies of which have been in your hands for some days past. Our working account again shows an increased profit, and we are able to divide four lacs in dividend, which I think is very satisfactory, and I hope will be approved by all shareholders. We are compelled to put something to reserve by our articles of association, but we do not recommend more than \$1,000 for this purpose, as in the present state of our finances this fund exists only on paper, the money being used in our business, but on the other hand we propose writing off the substantial sum of \$8,947.88, for depreciation of buildings, machinery, etc. The work of the year under review shows, I am glad to say, steady progress both in our sales and in our output. The two extra rotary kilns, which we acquired on the spot under circumstances explained to you at our last annual meeting, were not in as good order as they might have been or would have been if we had taken them over ourselves from the makers at home, and consequently more time was occupied in erecting them and putting them together than we had expected. All defects were, however, finally made good, and these kilns now form a valuable addition to our plant. In the accounts you will notice that we had to pay \$50,000 for interest on borrowed money, or some \$13,000 more than we did the previous year, but this item should be considerably less in the next account, as our debt to the Bank is now reduced to three lacs. You will, no doubt, wish to have some details of our capital expenditure during the year, which has principally caused this increase in interest. We spent, as you will see from the accounts, some \$35,000 at Macao, which was chiefly made up of:—

\$15,000 on sea wall and reclamation of land.

\$3,000 for a stone breaker.

\$4,000 for an economizer to economize fuel for the boilers.

\$7,000 for plant to take up and discharge fresh clay into factory and afterwards into boats.

\$5,000 on a shed for storing clay.

\$12,000 for another ball mill for grinding burnt cement; the rest being labour and other small items.

At Huk On our expenditure was nearly three lacs, a great part of which was spent on the new rotary kilns, viz.:—

\$65,000 to complete the installation of the two kilns.

\$72,000 on a grinding mill; and

\$41,000 on the buildings.

These necessitated a 500-horse power engine, which cost \$32,000; besides this we built clinker and coal sheds costing \$10,000, a new cement godown for about \$7,000, a stave drier for \$10,000, and spent about \$10,000 on additional machinery and buildings for the saw mill. Also \$6,000 on new roads and drains; \$3,200 on a small tramway; \$3,100 on arrangements for bringing down stone from the West River; and the rest on small alterations and incidents. You will thus appreciate that enlarging the factory does not mean simply adding new kilns. For new kilns entails extra grinding plant, and that requires increased power. On the other hand, it, of course, results in an enlarged output and that again entails a larger saw mill, more godowns, and increased stocks both of raw material and cement to receive and handle and ship off. Nothing has been spent that was not absolutely necessary or that does not tend to greater efficiency and make for economy and reduced working expenses, our constant aim being to obtain the best results by the adoption and use of the most up to date plant and labour-saving machinery. At Deep Water Bay the expenditure of \$20,000 was principally on a new boiler and engine and other small additions to machinery. You will notice that we have only allowed for depreciation of buildings and machinery, lighters, etc. at the usual rate of six per cent. and have not included land as some shareholders raised the point that property at Kowloon if anything had appreciated and was not depreciating which is no doubt the case. The item for land at Canton is cost of a piece of ground on the River, which is used as a depot for stores prior to its transhipment to sea-going boats. While on the subject of accounts I may say that I am sorry that they are later than usual this year, but this is inevitable with the greater mass of figures with which we have to deal, and without unduly pressing our accountants and auditors I do not see how they can be got ready any sooner in future. As to the outlook for the present year I do not think we have much to fear; our brand is now well liked by the most exacting of our customers, and the demand for it keeps good and steady all round. It is true that owing to China New Year and other causes our sales for the first two months of the year fell off, but March showed a good recovery, and we are now fully booked for this and the month to come. On the whole I think we have fair reason to expect that our turn-over this year will again show an improvement on that of last. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

The Chairman: There being no questions, gentlemen, I beg to move that the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed. Mr. T. F. Hough, in seconding, said that, after the exhaustive remarks of the chairman, he felt that they were in the happy position of being able to tender their congratulations to the general manager and staff. He congratulated them upon the foresight in having increased the capital thereby placing the Company in the position it found itself to-day. If he might be allowed to coin the phrase, he would say, that he tendered their "handsome congratulations" to the management for the good results and to the shareholders for the handsome dividend they were receiving. He felt that directors should have the support of shareholders on all occasions, whether the report presented be good or bad. With those few remarks he had pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The meeting, on being put to the voting, carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. E. Clarke, seconded by Mr. P. Chater, the following

Mr. H. Keswick and Dr. J. W. Noble were re-elected to the consulting committee.

Mr. Moulder moved that Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin be re-elected auditors.

Mr. Sayer seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance. Warrants will be ready on Monday morning.

## V. R. C. SPORTS.

## ELEVENTH ATHLETIC MEETING.

*Patrons:*—His Excellency Sir F. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. II; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.V.O., Commodore Stokes; K.N., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.

*Judges:*—Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. W. A. Clarke, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. A. McKittrick, Mr. J. Rodger, Mr. M. A. Souza, Lt. Col. Broke, R.E.

*Referees:*—Mr. A. Rodger.

*Handicaps:*—Mr. E. Humphreys, Mr. A. McKittrick, Dr. F. H. Kew, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. McIver.

*Clerks of the Course:*—Mr. J. W. Bain, Mr. M. McIver.

*Starters:*—Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Mr. E. M. Hasland.

*Time-keepers:*—Mr. T. Meek, Mr. R. Henderson.

*Hon. Treasurer:*—Mr. R. Henderson.

*Hon. Secretary:*—Mr. F. Lammett.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club's Athletic Sports took place on the Hongkong Football Club's ground last Saturday afternoon. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the sports. The events were more or less evenly contested. During the sports, the Band of the 13th Rajput played the following selections of music:—

1. *Valley*..... "Svengali"..... Reeder  
2. *Selection*..... "Runaway Girl"..... Carl  
3. *Carry Walk*..... "Don't make me Scan"..... E. H. Johnson  
4. *Selection*..... "Napoleon"..... Le Charlie  
5. *Valley*..... "Fairie Voices"..... H. J. H. Jones  
6. *Selection*..... "The Mountain Moon"..... Thurstan  
7. *Valley*..... "Merry Widow"..... Lehar  
8. *Triumphant March*..... "Lure of the Gladiators"..... Fluck  
9. *God Save the King*.

Following are the events with their results:—

1. 1-10 p.m.—**LONG JUMP**.—(Three tries).—Prize presented by His Excellency, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G.

1. A. C. Leith (dist. 20 ft. 4½ in.); 2. F. G. Carroll (dist. 20 ft. 1½ in.).

2. 1-20 p.m.—**120 YARDS FLAT RACE**.—(Handicap).—First Prize presented by Mr. R. Shewan; Second Prize presented by Mr. A. Denison.

First Heat.—1. Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Mid. Regt.; 2. L. A. Ozorio.

Second Heat.—1. A. S. Kemphorne; 2. L. G. Coodeiro.

Third Heat.—1. A. E. Combes; 2. J. H. Mead.

3. 1-30 p.m.—**HIGH JUMP**.—(Three tries).—First Prize Presented by the H.K. Corinthian Yacht Club; Second Prize Presented by Messrs. Falcone & Co.

1. P. Linton (5 ft. 3 in.); 2. A. C. Leith (5 ft. 2 in.).

4. 1-50 p.m.—**100 YARDS FLAT RACE**.—(Challenge Cup).—Presented by Dr. F. H. Kew. To be won three years before becoming the property of a Competitor. First Prize presented by the Hon. Mr. H. Keswick; Second Prize presented by the Hongkong A.A.A.

1. F. G. Carroll (10 1/5 secs.); 2. H. L.O.O. Garrett.

5. 2-00 p.m.—**BOYS' RACE**, 100 YARDS (Handicap).—Post Entries. Open to all Boys between the ages of 6 and 10. Handicap at the post, age to be stated on entry. First Prize Presented by Mr. C. E. Warren; Second Prize Presented by Mr. G. Atkinson, 2 Ray, 3 Stephenson.

6. 2-10 p.m.—**TEAM RACE**.—(100 Yards).—(Teams of 4). Prizes presented.

1. Hongkong A.A.A. (1 min. 38 3/5 secs.)

2. Hongkong Football Club.

7. 2-20 p.m.—**TUG-OF-WAR**.—Open to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Navy, Army, Volunteers and Police. Each Ship, Regiment or Corps may enter one team only (8 men a side). To be pulled over 15 feet. Best of Three pulls. Regulation boats to be used.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

An application from the Committee of the Temple was read, for permission to hold a religious procession from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the 12th inst., which was granted, provided no fire arms were carried. Sancion was also given for a festival to be held at the Temple up to 12 midnight, the 13th inst.

The Superintendent of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons: Debt 3; Breach of Municipal Regulations 1; Assault 2; Using threats 2. Summary Arrests: Committing a nuisance 1; Breach of Municipal regulations 1; Assault 1; Breach of Prison regulations 1; Illegally removing property 3; Being abroad after 12 midnight without a light 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order,

C. BERKELEY MITCHELL, Secretary.

## GALLANTRY IN THE HARBOUR.

## PLUCKY ATTEMPTS AT LIFE-SAVING.

27th ulto.

Hongkong harbour has been the scene of many a gallant act. The deeds of heroism which are on record stand to the credit of many a civilian and others who go down to the sea in ships. The columns of the local Press bear eloquent testimony to the noble self-sacrificing efforts of many an individual who often places their lives at imminent peril in order to rescue those of their fellow-men who might have been placed in danger of drowning, either as a result of their own suicidal tendencies or by accident. For every case of successful life-saving that is brought to public notice through the medium of the daily newspapers, we imagine there is an equal number that has never received prominence through the modesty of those whose best reward of gallantry is their own sense of duty performed by one fellow-man to another.

One of the most recent cases came to our notice yesterday and it is our pleasure to put it on record to-day with a view of not only recording the gallantry of the plucky act but also of commanding the need for some sort of recognition on the part of the employers of the two gentlemen whose attempt at saving the life of an unknown Chinaman is, to say the least, worthy of the approbation to be expressed in some tangible form by a Company whose business it is, principally, to carry a living freight of tens of thousands of lives monthly.

From what we were able to gather the particulars of the incident are that on Friday night last about ten o'clock the s.s. *Chinaman*, of Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., was about to leave her wharf for Canton a Chinese male passenger was observed to jump overboard from the second deck of the river steamer. The alarm "Man overboard!" was at once raised by the large number of native passengers on board who appeared to be in a state of great excitement. By none among the big crowd was the man who had taken the fatal leap observed to rise again in the water. The Chinaman appeared to be of the better class; he was dressed in a long silk coat and was talking to a Chinese girl before taking the desperate plunge. A Filipino watchman named Tablo was some ten yards distant from the Chinaman when he was on deck. He at once apprised Chief Officer J. H. Davey of the Chinaman's rash act, and as soon dived over the side of the ship after the suicide. Mr. Davey got a life-buoy and threw it into the water in the direction where the man was seen to have jumped. Ch. Offic'r Davey, without a second thought, dived into the water and was soon at the scene of the accident. The Chinaman was still alive and was being held by the watchman Tablo who was then pulled up the side of the *Chinaman* to the deck. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the humanity of the spontaneous action of both Mr. Davey and Tablo for plunging into the water in a pitch dark night after the rescue of the unknown Chinaman.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CORPS.

1. The establishment of the staff and units of the Corps and a Band shall be as set forth in the second schedule to the regulations.

2. Recruiting of supernumeraries for any unit will be permitted, so long as the total number fixed as the establishment of the Corps is not exceeded.

3. The appointment and promotion of all members of the staff are vested in the Governor.

4. Recommendations for the appointment and promotion of all officers of units will be made by the Commandant to the Governor.

5. No person shall be eligible to become a member of the Corps unless he—

(1) Is a British subject;

(2) Is not less than 18 years and not more than 50 years of age; and

(3) Is physically fit for military service, according to a standard for the time being fixed by the Commandant, with the approval of the Governor.

6. (1) No person shall be admitted as a member of the Corps except on the proposal of two members of the unit to which he seeks admission, and with the approval of the Commandant of the unit and of the Commandant.

7. (2) No person shall be eligible to become a member of the Corps proposed by his proposers shall be posted, at headquarters for not less than 5 days before the person proposed is admitted as a member of the Corps.

8. Every volunteer shall, on his admission as a member of the corps or as soon afterwards as may be, in addition to taking the oath or making the declaration prescribed by the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, sign the form of enrolment set forth in the first schedule to these regulations, and shall be bound thereby.

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## The Late Mr. Rennie.

## THE WIDOW'S PATHETIC NARRATIVE.

SUICIDE WHILE OF UNSOUND MIND.

28th April.

The much-looked-forward-to and much-discussed inquest into the death of Mr. A. H. Rennie, the late general manager of the Hongkong Milling Company, Ltd., which took place when he had a launch blowing his whistle, was opened on the afternoon of the 24th instant, was opened at the Magistracy, this afternoon.

Mr. J. H. Kemp presided as Coroner. The jurymen empanelled were:—Messrs. J. C. Gow, J. H. Scott and T. Hunter.

Mr. G. C. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, watched proceedings on behalf of Mrs. Rennie, Inspector Langley, of the Water Police Station, was present on behalf of the police authorities. There was a number of interested spectators present.

## THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Charles M. Headley, officer in charge of the public mortuary, spoke as to examining the body. On the 14th April, he said, he examined the body of a European man, aged about 50, who was identified to him by Mr. Chard as the body of Mr. Rennie.

Cause of death, witness's opinion, was due to drowning. He held a *post-mortem* examination and found a small graze under the chin, which could have been caused by anything, such as a piece of rope. There was the appearance of a slight injury over the nose. There were no other injuries either internal or external to be found. No disease was apparent. There was an abnormal amount of fluid in the lungs and a considerable airtight of the body, both suggesting drowning.

The Coroner.—Was there any signs of poisoning?

Witness.—I did not send the stomach to the Government Analyst, but I saw nothing to suggest poisoning.

## THE COXSWAIN'S STORY.

To Tai, the coxswain of the steam launch *Canada*, was next called to the stand. He stated that on the 14th instant he was in charge of the *Canada*. On that day he took his master—Mr. Rennie—out. The *Canada* left Blake pier at about three o'clock. Soon after leaving witness put the launch full speed ahead, but decreased half speed. Witness next day deceased waving his handkerchief in the direction of his house at the Peak. After about two minutes' waving, deceased called for some rope. This was about four minutes after they had started. Witness gave him the rope and decreased repaired to his cabin, calling his "boy" with him. There he remained for a while, but later returned to the deck. He paced up and down for a time whistling. When Quarry Bay was reached he called for tea. Just before entering the Lyceum Pass they passed a military launch and deceased ordered witness to dip his flag. He again returned to the cabin. As they were entering the Pass, witness saw deceased leave the cabin with a black tin box tied round his neck, and jumped into the sea. The assistant coxswain went to his rescue. Witness put his launch astern, at the same time calling out to the seamen to throw a life buoy. The second coxswain swam up to the deceased and offered him a life buoy, but it was refused. The second coxswain then seized him by the clothes, but he was kicked away. By this time the launch had come alongside, and after about five minutes' labouring, they got the body aboard.

The Coroner.—Was he floating all the time?

Witness.—Yes. Was he supported by anything?—No. My assistant swam to his side, but about two minutes after he had touched the water I never saw him move.

How was it he did not sink?—I don't know why he was floating. I think it was on account of his clothes.

What became of the box?—That was also floating.

When you picked up your master did you pick up the box at the same time?—Yes.

Was the box still attached to his body?—No. I left him after he struck the water.

What did you do after you got your master aboard?—I went to Hongkong full speed. On the way I moved his arms and rubbed his stomach. He vomited.

Did he move when he was on board?—No, not at all.

On the way back you blew your whistle to attract attention?—Yes, to get assistance.

And eventually you met the police launch?—Yes, I blew four blasts.

Was your master conscious at all after you got him on board?—No. He never moved.

## THE STORY OF HIS RESCUE.

To You, the assistant coxswain, next took the stand and told how he attempted to rescue his master from drowning. He remembered the 14th instant. On the afternoon of that day witness was on board the *Canada*. He then corroborated the first witness's evidence up to the time deceased jumped into the water. "I saw him jump into the sea," said the witness. "I immediately followed him, and seized a life-buoy which was thrown after me. I swam up to him and offered him the life-buoy, but he would not take it. I then said, 'Master, hold this.' He refused, saying, 'No.' I next seized him by the coat, but he kicked me away. He did not move after that. The steam-launch came up then and I, with the assistance of others, got him aboard. An attempt to resuscitate the deceased gentleman followed, but with no result. The signal was then blown, and the flag lowered. The police launch answered the call.

The Coroner.—After you got your master on board did he move?

Witness.—No.

Was he conscious?—No.

Did you see the black tin box?—Yes.

Where was it?—I saw it when Mr. Rennie left his cabin. He was carrying it in his hands.

What became of it?—I picked it up from the water.

When he was in the water what supported him?—Nothing.

## THE BOY'S NARRATIVE.

Sir Ngia, formerly Mr. Rennie's "boy," was next examined. He said he went out with him on the launch on the afternoon of the 14th instant. Witness, soon after the launch left, was called into the cabin and Mr. Rennie asked for a bottle of soda water. Then Mr. Rennie went, and said to witness: "I am very sorry for the office business." He said he was very sorry to part with Mr. Chard and witness also, who had been long in his service. He seemed cheerful enough.

[Mrs. Rennie again gave way to tears.]—Witness said deceased told him, "Mr. Chard will look after you." Witness asked deceased when he was "going away" or "going to die," but got no answer. Here Mr. Rennie picked up a tin boy and witness asked him what it contained. Mr. Rennie replied that it contained old letters and that he was taking it across to sick 1. Witness then went to get tea ready, which he took to the cabin. Mr. Rennie was then pacing the deck. Later he entered the cabin and pointed out some tea. Witness left the cabin and went off. A little later he heard the coxswain shout out, "His master had jumped into the sea." Witness rushed to the side and saw the second coxswain pushing a life-

buoy towards Mr. Rennie, who pushed it away. The steam-launch turned round and picked him up.

The Coroner.—Did he drink the tea?

Witness.—No, nor the soda water.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Policeman Bird stated at about 4.05 p.m. on the 14th instant, he was on duty in No. 4 police station, when he heard a launch blowing his whistle. Witness steamed in her direction and met the *Canada* near the man-of-war anchorage. Boarding her witness was told that "Mr. Rennie had jumped into the water." Witness was taken to the starboard side where he found the body lying covered on some cushion. Witness then ordered the *Canada*'s coxswain to steam for the police pier. Artificial respiration was resorted to, pending the arrival of a medical officer, but this had not the desired effect, and the body was taken to the mortuary.

## THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX.

Inspector Arthur Langley, of the Water Police Station, spoke to examining the contents of the box which was picked up from the water. No valuables were found. There was, however, a good number of old letters, more or less damaged by water. The letters dated back many years.

MR. CHARD IN THE STAND.

Mr. H. F. Chard, an employee of the Hongkong Milling Company, said that Mr. Rennie was a letter of "Farewell" and he did not propose to read it out. The master of the jury had to decide was whether deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind, or not.

There was a good deal of direct evidence to show that deceased's mind had had a severe strain in promoting the Company. He was much worried about the financial affairs of the company. He was much worried, the witness said, in connection with the starting of the concern he (deceased) had a very long and heavy strain. Witness thought him extremely impulsive.

The Coroner.—Was he strong willed?

Witness.—Very strong, indeed.

## THE WIDOW'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Rennie, widow of the deceased, accompanied by Mrs. G. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, watched proceedings on behalf of Mrs. Rennie, Inspector Langley, of the Water Police Station, was present on behalf of the police authorities. There was a number of interested spectators present.

## THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Charles M. Headley, officer in charge of the public mortuary, spoke as to examining the body. On the 14th April, he said, he examined the body of a European man, aged about 50, who was identified to him by Mr. Chard as the body of Mr. Rennie.

He was much worried, the witness said, in connection with the starting of the concern he (deceased) had a very long and heavy strain. Witness thought him extremely impulsive.

The Coroner.—Was he strong willed?

Witness.—Very strong, indeed.

## THE JURY'S VERDICT.

After a few minutes' absence the Jury returned, when the foreman announced that they considered death was due to suicide while of unsound mind.

## THE SANITARY BOARD.

## FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

Members of the Sanitary Board met in the Board Room last Tuesday afternoon. The following business occupied their attention. The Hon. Principal Civil Medical Officer was in the chair.

## RINDERPEST.

The following letter was received by the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, reporting the end of rinderpest at the Dairy Farm cowsheds. The letter reads:—I have the honour to report that the outbreak of rinderpest at the Dairy Farm Company's premises has come to an end.

The result has been that out of 183 in contact cattle 68 have died. The 68 cattle are made up of 29 cows, 16 heifers, and 23 calves. Of the total in contact cattle 19 were immune, owing to having had the disease in former epidemics. This gives 163 susceptible cattle with mortality of 40.4%.

The treatment was on the usual lines. Cows recovered from former outbreaks were taken and inoculated with virulent blood from sick cows. They gave a temperature re-action but did not develop the disease. When the re-action subsided, a further dose of virulent blood was given, until no re-action could be obtained. The serum from these cows was given to sick cows. At the beginning of the outbreak, the serum was naturally less potent than towards the end and the death rate was higher. It was also the means of conveying piroplasmosis to the sick cattle. This combined with abortion gave a heavy death rate at the beginning. As the serum became more potent and the results more satisfactory it was decided to place calves in contact with the disease and when they thus contracted it naturally immune serum was given. The first experimental lot of five had one death, then seventeen were tried with no deaths, until all the calves of suitable age had been treated. When it was decided to treat the calves in this manner the only obstacle was red water. This was got rid of by twice freezing the serum and then thawing it, the organism being apparently unable to resist this while the "anti" qualities of the serum seemed unaltered. The freezing of the serum was the result of a suggestion from Dr. Headley, of the Bacteriological Department (Sd.), Abram Ginson, C. V. S.

27th ulto.

The third day's hearing of the case in which three men—Leung Chak Chau, Fung Fuk Tin and Lam Shan Ting—merchants, carrying on business in Des Voeux Road Central, under the style of the Kwong Saeng firm, who were charged, at the instance of Messrs. Lam and Kemp, of New York, with infringing their Florida water trade-marks, (2) selling Florida water with a false trade-mark, and (3) with applying a false trade description to the bottles, was continued. When she collapsed towards the end she had to be removed from the Court.

In her evidence she stated that four or five days after the general meeting of the Hongkong Milling Co., there came an entire change over the actions of the deceased. Previously, he was a very good sleeper and used often to sleep after dinner. Latterly, however, he suffered from sleeplessness and used to read well into the night, "in one occasion she awoke in the middle of the night to find deceased in her room, pacing the floor. Being questioned he complained of being worried. She tried to console him, without any result. She asked him to tell her his troubles; but all he said was: "Business worries; you don't understand," adding that "those who could help me, won't." One morning while she was dressing she looked into deceased's room and saw him run his fingers through his hair and shout: "O, God, kill me, kill me!" Then: "He won't, he, won't," meaning, she thought, that God would not kill him. She rushed to his assistance and told him that, if he had any troubles, why did he not go to Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Mody and tell them. Deceased said he had, but it was no good. Continuing, witness said deceased was afraid to go out alone.

Witness: Yes. Sometimes he telephoned to friends to go with him to tiffin. Often he called for "Jackie," his little dog. Witness used to go out with him before, but latterly she did not feel well. The night before his death, witness consoled, deceased was at Government House and later dined at the King Edward Hotel. He then returned home quietly and went to bed. Ten minutes later witness called him and told him she was feeling quite sick. He got up to go to her, but dropped, and holding his head with his hands he picked himself up and went to her bedside. Holding her by the hand he told her to call him when she wanted him as he would not be asleep. Fifteen minutes later he called her from his bed and said: "Don't be afraid to call me, dear, if you want me, for I am not asleep." He got up very early the next morning and remarked that he hated the sound of those "bells." He hoped he could sleep till twelve. Witness asked him why not. "What is the good of all this; you are worn out and tired," she remarked; but deceased made no reply. He got up and went to his wardrobe to get a collar, and, arriving there, he put his arm on the wardrobe door and resting his head on it, wept bitterly. Witness pleaded with him to tell her what was all the trouble. She asked him if he wanted her to go and speak to someone to help him. "It's no use," he said. Quietly regaining his composure he went to the telephone and rang up Sir Paul Chater. "I'm coming down to see you this morning," he said, "directly I come to town. I know you're a busy man, but I must see you." She coaxed him to have breakfast, which he took, and then left the house, bidding her "good-bye."

The jurymen empanelled were:—Messrs. W. C. Logan (foreman), F. G. Chunnott, H. J. Stephens, Geo. Hunter, E. B. Raymond, John Lemm and R. Pestonj.

On Friday last the case for the defence was closed, and this morning Sir Henry began his final address to the jury, the gist of his argument having already been published in a previous issue. He had not finished his address at the hour we went to press.

## VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

28th ulto.

A verdict of "Not guilty" was returned by the jury late yesterday afternoon in the case in which the three merchants—Leung Chak Chau, Fung Fuk Tin and Lam Shan Ting—of the Kwong Saeng firm, who were charged, at the instance of Messrs. Lam and Kemp, of New York, with infringing their Florida water trade-marks, (2) selling Florida water with a false trade-mark, and (3) with applying a false trade description to the bottles.

Mr. F. B. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, was retained for the defence. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney-General, watched the case for the Crown.

The jurymen empanelled were:—Messrs. W. C. Logan (foreman), F. G. Chunnott, H. J. Stephens, Geo. Hunter, E. B. Raymond; John Lemm and R. Pestonj.

Counsel's address to the jury concluded at about four o'clock. The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) then summed up at length.

He said that there was no suggestion that the plaintiff claimed the exclusive right to the words "Florida water." Florida water, he said, in the familiar Florida water bottles was common property. Furthermore he was disposed to say that floral designs were also common.

With regard to the words "Florida water" on the labels the Chief Justice stated that the type was absolutely identical, and its position was identical on both labels. There had been a deal of talk about "the careless customer" and "the reasonable man, and the clever man."

The jury were to consider whether one of themselves, or one of their household, would be likely to be deceived by the labels—not the careful dealer, but the ordinary, average customer. He had, of course, to put to them—questions which the jury would have to consider before they could enter their verdict.

Sir Henry said he thought it was a question for a verdict—guilty or not guilty.

The Chief Justice.—It is absolutely essential.

Sir Henry observed that a verdict from the Court was not wanted, but from the jury. If they (the jury) thought that a man could be liable to the law, he would be liable.

His Lordship.—I don't think that would be quite fair to your clients.

Sir Henry.—You cannot make them answer them.

His Lordship.—That is so. I shall put these questions to the jury, which, as Sir Henry says, I cannot insist upon your answering.

The questions for the consideration of the jury were whether the trade mark used by defendants so closely resembled that of the prosecution as to be calculated to deceive and to whether the trade description being false, they had taken every reasonable precaution and that there was no intention to defraud on the part of the defendants.

This concluded the Chief Justice's address, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. They were away for about twelve minutes. On returning to the box the foreman announced that they had found the defendants not guilty by a majority of 6-1.

Sir Henry Berkeley, I ask your Lordship to exercise your power in awarding costs against the prosecution.

His Lordship.—I think it is the biggest fraud I ever came across in this Colony, and shall certainly not award costs.

The Sessions were then adjourned.

## RAISING A ROAD.

## FOR SINGAPORE.

On 21st ultmo per R.I.M.S. *Dufferin*, FOR SINGAPORE.

4 On. H. K. B. Br. R.G.A.—Captain G. Badham (Thornhill); Lieutenant D. Percival; Subadar Pir Buz, wife and 4 children; a British non-commissioned officer; a woman; 1 child; 2 Native other ranks; 2 women; 7 children; 3 followers; Indulgence; 1 Indian tailor; 3rd Middlesex Regiment.

5 On. H. K. B. Br. R.G.A.—Lieutenant R. W. Waller (Indulgence); 1st class hospital assistant; Hindu; Isback; 66 native other ranks; 10 women; 6 children; 2 followers; Indulgence.

6 Advance Party from North China (attached to the

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.O., Colonel Dalton, M.A., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.O., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.A. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart and Mr. C. Clementi, (Clerk of Councils).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table report of the Finance Committee (No. 6).

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 16, 17 and 18. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The Director of Public Works moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903. Since this Bill had been introduced and read a first time, he said, it had been very extensively criticised by the local authorities on behalf of the European and Chinese property-owners in this Colony. They had submitted statements of certain amendments which they considered ought to be made and meetings with them had been held by His Excellency, and after full discussion a great many of the amendments that they suggested had been adopted. They had shown, perhaps, a little undue nervousness in criticising the proposals before, in one case they suggested that the word "modify" should be altered to "reduce." In the present Ordinance the word "modify" or its equivalent term "modification" was used repeatedly and he had never heard it suggested that the word meant anything but what was specified under the Ordinance, under the section to which it was used. One of the principal features of the Bill was the concentration under the Building Authority of all matters which affected the construction of buildings. The submission of plans to the Medical Officer of Health and the requirement of his signature would be dispensed with, and this would be a substantial saving in time in passing the plans. It was proposed to withdraw the definition of "external air," because on further consideration it would operate rather unfairly on parties who desired themselves to erect a building of very moderate height and who happened to have opposite the proposed building another of such greater height belonging to some neighbouring owner. The proportion of floor space and cubic space per head was very much reduced in the amending Bill. Section 101A, a new section, had been introduced to apply to existing buildings when they were being altered. The provision regarding thickness of walls as applied to new buildings was applied to new buildings only. Another section 103A had been introduced to regulate the construction of partition walls, principally with the view of requiring some more substantial form of construction than could be imposed upon at present, and also with a view to securing the use of non-inflammable material where buildings were so densely occupied as many of the houses in the city were. He thought the importance of this Ordinance would be admitted. In section 107 the open-air in party walls were regulated; at the present time there were no restrictions. Section 151 introduced some amendments as regarded the lighting of buildings at a greater depth than 40 feet. The present provisions in the Ordinance were found to be somewhat too drastic and it was hoped that this alteration would meet the requirements of the case. The amendment to section 153 was based largely upon the recommendations of the Cubicles Committee. That Committee included four unofficial members of the Council and one of the leading architects and the proposals now made would, he presumed, recommend themselves to the remaining members. In connection with that clause he might mention it was proposed to introduce an amendment with regard to houses on the reclamation, but it would be limited to houses that did not exceed 100 feet in depth. Section 153A provided for a scheme for including existing blocks of buildings. That scheme, if it became at all general, would undoubtedly effect a very considerable improvement to the Colony at a moderate cost. In section 175 it was not proposed to delete the words "by the owner." That had been a bone of contention on previous occasions but there could be no doubt that the space provided should be provided by the owner. It was not peculiar to the Colony because it might be said to be universal. Section 179 dealt with the open spaces and scavenging lanes. A few amendments were introduced in that, but he did not think they were of vital importance. Section 180—the Government was not prepared to accept lanes as part of the spaces. In section 185 the construction of streets on which domestic buildings fronted was dealt with. Section 262A was a very important one as it delegated to the Building Authority what was now vested in the Board or the Governor-in-Council. It was felt that the modification was required to such a slight extent that an undue amount of delay was involved in going through the present requirements. Section 267 was also an important one as it admitted of the construction of a similar class of building and was intended to apply more to the outlying districts. The provisions of the Ordinance were very largely framed with regard to the buildings in the city itself or in the more populous parts of Kowloon, and could scarcely be said to meet in a satisfactory way the requirements where the buildings were less dense and the developments had not advanced as they had done.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Mr. Osborne said:—To rightly understand the complex questions involved in the Public Health and Building Ordinance, and to appreciate at their proper value the conclusions arrived at by the Sanitary Commissioners, one needs, I think, to revert to the history of its origin, to have followed the course of its development and to be familiar with the events which culminated in this enquiry. The Colony of Hongkong, Sir, came into the possession of Great Britain at a period when, throughout the world, the principles of advanced sanitation were little understood and even less practised. It came within the Empire as a prize of war; its sole value was considered to be its strategic position; its development as a trading centre was neither intended nor desired; its future lay unplanned; its commercial prospects unassured. No wonder then, neglected, it fell into evil ways, and malaria, in an atmosphere of drift, it bred the evils of congested areas, insanitation, and disease. Not till were there any serious attempts to grapple with the subject of sanitation; not till the

outbreak of plague in 1884 did the community awake to a realization of its danger, nor did Dr. Ayres and others, yield to a sense of its obvious duty. Then under the spur of panic, under threatened injury to its commercial interests, the Colony attempted to do in haste what it ought long since to have done at leisure; it attempted to rectify in a moment the mischief of many years' growth, and it has now for some years past been paying in full measure the penalty attendant upon indifference and neglect. But whatever blame attaches to individuals, applies only to those who in the years previous to 1884 allowed these evils to germinate and develop. The outcome of this state of affairs was the original and drastic Ordinance of 1903, described in the Commissioners' Report as the work of a novice. It, Sir, the deliberations of nearly ten years, embracing the recommendations of Messrs. Chadwick and Simpson, experts sent from home at the express wish of the public; embracing consultations with architects, medical authorities and lawyers; embracing the study of every known interest involved; references to India and other countries; the laws of them collated and elaborated to suit local conditions; the whole of them discussed and criticized ad nauseam in public; if this, Sir, be correctly described as the work of a novice, it would be interesting to know in what

consists the work of an expert. The fact, now inadmissible by experience, lay not in that the Ordinance was ill-considered, ill-digested; but that it violated the one great principle which underlies all sound legislation, and which is, that laws should be based only upon experience and fact, and that human intellect is incapable of creating them to fit conditions not yet known. Had this principle been observed, the Ordinance would have been framed with elasticity to deal with circumstances as they arose; and I submit that no amount of tinkering, no number of amending Ordinances will avail, until this principle be taken to heart and followed. Speaking from personal experience of plague and conversant as I am with the work of the Sanitary Department in past years, with your Excellency's permission I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without commenting on the charges of incapacity and corruption levelled at the whole department in the Commission's report, especially where there was reason to fear that corruption and bribery extended throughout the staff of British inspectors. True it is that instances of corruption came to light during the enquiry, but so far as the evidence has been made public there is nothing in it to warrant such an assumption as that I have referred to; and considering the difficulty of obtaining suitable men for such unpalatable work, considering that in the first instance inspectors had to be garnered from whatever local sources were available, it would have been wonderful indeed if such an organization as the Sanitary Department had been evolved at once without flaw and without fault; and if, Sir, corruption of individuals be accepted as evidence incriminating the whole, then very few of us dare lift the first stone; for what business in the Colony is there which, during recent years, has not in some manner been victimized by the dishonesty of individual employees. Similarly, when wholesale charges of incapacity are preferred, it is well not to allow details to unduly sway one's judgment, but to bear in mind the stupendous task which had to be performed under conditions of difficulty and discouragement, in face of the obstinacy, ignorance and resistance of the very people on whose behalf these measures were being tried; then to give credit where credit is due, and frankly acknowledge the good work accomplished. But from beginning to end of the Commissioners' report there is not one word of approbation, not the faintest need of praise; everything from the start has been wrongly done and practically the whole Sanitary staff are, by implication, branded either as rogues or fools. Of all the mistakes, Sir, that have followed in the wake of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, not the least of them, I think, is the injustice, I might even say the cruel injustice, to thus batters the characters of those men who, whatever their faults, whatever their shortcomings in the dark days following 1884, did at least fulfil their onerous, dangerous task to the best of their ability and with loyalty to the public weal. I do not say that none of the Commissioners' structures were justified, I do not deny that the Sanitary department needed reform, but I do say that in criticising the work of that Department, any person on whose behalf these measures were being tried, to place the Government in such a position as these would, I think, be fraught with injury to the Colony, and hurtful to those who happened to be without the precincts of the municipal chamber. With a shifting population such as ours, with every one busily intent upon his own affairs, there would I think be difficulty in finding men suitable and willing to undertake such duties, so that the care of public affairs would pass into the hands of undesirable persons, and we should be called upon to witness a repetition of these edifying public scandals which appear to be inseparable from democratic rule. This question of municipal government is of perennial growth; it has been championed and fought out before and discarded as unsuitable. No one questions the right of an enlightened community to manage its own affairs, but is there any evidence that the Asiatic sections of our population are possessed of the necessary enlightenment, or the individual independence of character, power of self-restraint and impartiality of judgment, which are the first essentials of self-government? Does not the very history of this Public Health law, with its dismal tale of disease and death, answer emphatically in the negative? Are the people who, on the question of Public Health, have for years harassed the authorities by their apathy, their callousness, their passive resistance, are these the people to whom should be given the privilege, to whom should be entrusted the burden of self-government? Or would we have them set aside, those who possess by far the largest stake in the Colony, would we ignore the Chinese and vest control in a handful of Europeans? I venture to predict, sir, that if any such proposal were made, we should hear very quickly from the Chinese, and not only the Chinese that they certainly prefer the trained, disinterested civil servant with all his faults to a clique of untrained and possibly self-seeking amateurs. To judge from what appears in the local Press, one would imagine the community was crushed beneath the heel of official tyranny, though one sees in the vain for those evidences of indignation, or the cries of injustice unusually associated with the cause of an oppressed people. And is it not strange that this discontent with the establishment order of Government which we are told exists, should not occasionally find expression in this Council Chamber? The machinery is here, ready at hand for any member of the community to lay bare his wrongs, to unburden his woes in public; but so far as my experience goes it is seldom that the voice of genuine grievance has been heard within these walls. If, for instance, the Chinese or the property owners feel so deeply about the inequality of any particular provision of the Public Health law, why is it they have never thought it worth their while to bring the matter before this Council? And why is it that the profuse criticisms of property owners and architects, on this very Bill, should have dwelt down to the few comparatively unimportant matters detailed in their published reports. I will tell you why it is, Sir. It is because the Chinese know, the property owners know, and every intelligent member of this community, if he will only acknowledge the truth, knows, that in this question of Public Health, involving as it does the very existence of the place as a centre of trade, the Government is fighting for the welfare of all against ignorance, self-interest and greed; it is for this reason the foreign community generally are in agreement with the proposed arrangement resulting in efficiency, the public, I feel sure, will be satisfied with it. On the question of appeal which should certainly be some simple method by which persons feeling aggrieved can obtain a hearing not only by the President of the Board but by the Board itself, I think that much irritation in the past has been due to the simple question, whether the Sanitary Department had a right to hear such a case, and I feel

sure that if individual grievances were given a patient and sympathetic hearing, this friction would give way to a sense of confidence in the department, which would go far towards securing the co-operation of the Chinese, where now there is resistance and misunderstanding. The whole Sanitary Department from President downwards should understand that the law was not framed for the purpose of harassing and annoying; that their business is to educate and assist; to give effect to the regulations in an intelligent and tolerant manner; to concede where concession is possible; and above all avoid a senseless interpretation of the law. Unless this spirit animate the department, unless the high officials protect the public against the misplaced zeal, stupidity, and arrogance of subordinates, there will continue to be irritation, antagonism, and trouble. And as most of the friction in the past has undoubtedly been due to administrative incapacity to apply the law in a common sense and reasonable fashion, so the future success or failure of the reorganized department will depend largely upon the broad-mindedness of its President, who whilst on the one hand will carry out the "unalterable determination of Government to cleanse this town in the interests of Public Health, will on the other hand initiate changes and reforms where the law is found to be inapplicable. And it is to be hoped that when appeals to the Governor in Council are heard, the President will be present to plead the cause of common sense. The chief point of the Report however lies in a recommendation concerning the constitution of the Board, which, as I have already shown, virtually amounts to municipal control of Sanitary affairs. This, Sir, is a matter which strikes at the root of Crown Colony government and as such calls for careful scrutiny. In the peculiar circumstances of our case, a British Colony run largely on alien money, with a British population, which owing to climatic and other reasons is constantly changing, it seems to me, that above all other considerations our aim should be to give stability to our laws, consistency to our policy, and honesty to our administration; all of which I claim the Crown Colony system gives with a "t" or "u" ness unequalled by any other. I admit, without argument that the system has faults; that our commercial progress is slow for lack of initiative and enterprise on the part of Government; I believe that under municipal control, given the right men to manage affairs, improvements would be effected in municipal matters which under existing conditions eventuate so slowly; that for instance some modern method of paving our streets would long since have ousted the old fashioned and unsuitable mud and stone; I believe that more publicity would be given and therefore more interest taken in public affairs; I admit there has hitherto been too little sympathy with commercial interests, an unaccountable jealousy on the part of officials of private enterprise respecting private reward; that whereas in other countries new industries are given cheap land, relieved of taxation and otherwise fostered, here in Hongkong it is the practice to strangle with vexatious conditions. But these, Sir, are after all comparatively trivial grievances capable of easy removal. To change this system of Government by an elected assembly, to set in authority over us, men who are here to-day and gone to-morrow; or men whose interest in public affairs would probably be restricted to their private needs; men responsible to none for their mistakes; or men who in the matter of public expenditure would probably imperil the Colony's credit by emulating the phantasies of modern municipal extravagance; to place the Government in such a position as these would, I think, be fraught with injury to the Colony, and hurtful to those who happened to be without the precincts of the municipal chamber. With a shifting population such as ours, with every one busily intent upon his own affairs, there would I think be difficulty in finding men suitable and willing to undertake such duties, so that the care of public affairs would pass into the hands of undesirable persons, and we should be called upon to witness a repetition of these edifying public scandals which appear to be inseparable from democratic rule. This question of municipal government is of perennial growth; it has been championed and fought out before and discarded as unsuitable. No one questions the right of an enlightened community to manage its own affairs, but is there any evidence that the Asiatic sections of our population are possessed of the necessary enlightenment, or the individual independence of character, power of self-restraint and impartiality of judgment, which are the first essentials of self-government? Does not the very history of this Public Health law, with its dismal tale of disease and death, answer emphatically in the negative? Are the people who, on the question of Public Health, have for years harassed the authorities by their apathy, their callousness, their passive resistance, are these the people to whom should be given the privilege, to whom should be entrusted the burden of self-government? Or would we have them set aside, those who possess by far the largest stake in the Colony, would we ignore the Chinese and vest control in a handful of Europeans? I venture to predict, sir, that if any such proposal were made, we should hear very quickly from the Chinese, and not only the Chinese that they certainly prefer the trained, disinterested civil servant with all his faults to a clique of untrained and possibly self-seeking amateurs. To judge from what appears in the local Press, one would imagine the community was crushed beneath the heel of official tyranny, though one sees in the vain for those evidences of indignation, or the cries of injustice unusually associated with the cause of an oppressed people. And is it not strange that this discontent with the establishment order of Government which we are told exists, should not occasionally find expression in this Council Chamber? The machinery is here, ready at hand for any member of the community to lay bare his wrongs, to unburden his woes in public; but so far as my experience goes it is seldom that the voice of genuine grievance has been heard within these walls. If, for instance, the Chinese or the property owners feel so deeply about the inequality of any particular provision of the Public Health law, why is it they have never thought it worth their while to bring the matter before this Council? And why is it that the profuse criticisms of property owners and architects, on this very Bill, should have dwelt down to the few comparatively unimportant matters detailed in their published reports. I will tell you why it is, Sir. It is because the Chinese know, the property owners know, and every intelligent member of this community, if he will only acknowledge the truth, knows, that in this question of Public Health, involving as it does the very existence of the place as a centre of trade, the Government is fighting for the welfare of all against ignorance, self-interest and greed; it is for this reason the foreign community generally are in agreement with the proposed arrangement resulting in efficiency, the public, I feel sure, will be satisfied with it. On the question of appeal which should certainly be some simple method by which persons feeling aggrieved can obtain a hearing not only by the President of the Board but by the Board itself, I think that much irritation in the past has been due to the simple question, whether the Sanitary Department had a right to hear such a case, and I feel

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## OPIUM IN SHANGHAI.

## THE CLOSED HOUSES.

The N.C.D. News of at least one reports that an interesting event took place on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Town Hall. This was the drawing of lots by proprietors of opium smoking dives, within the International Settlement as to whose establishments should be closed in accordance with the resolution at the Ratepayers' Meeting last month providing for the closing of 25 per cent of the opium dives and shops by July 1. Owing to a rumour among the Chinese that the European manner of drawing lots was not trustworthy a drum holding the lots was taken to the Town Hall and the lots were drawn in the same way as is being done at the Kiangnan and other lotteries for prizes every month in the Chinese suburbs. This procedure apparently satisfied the Chinese opium dives proprietors as being "all straight." Three prominent Chinese gentlemen residing amongst us were present, namely, Messrs. Shih Tuo-ho (Director of the Imperial Bank of China), Char Lai-fong (Comptroller of the Bank of China), and Mr. Jardine Matheson and Co., and Mr. Ya-ching (Comptroller of the Netherlands Bank), these gentlemen having been asked by the Municipal Council to witness the proceedings in order to give confidence to the Chinese concerned. The Foreign gentlemen present at the drawing were Messrs. A. Johnsford (Overseer of Taxes) and E. L. Allen and F. A. Sampson, Assistant Overseers of Taxes. Mr. Shih Tuo-ho, made a few remarks to those present in Chinese in which he reminded his hearers that this scheme for reducing the consumption of opium not only throughout the Chinese governed portions of the Empire but also in the foreign settlements of China was one that emanated from their Imperial Majesties and the Government; hence those doing business in opium were really obeying the Imperial mandates in reducing opium smoking dives and shops. The result of the drawing showed that 359 opium establishments, among them many of the largest in Shanghai, are to close their business by the July 1 next.

## MOTION TO APPEAL.

## AN OLD CASE REVIVED.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to enable Foreign Corporations to acquire and hold land in the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council was adjourned until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed that the following vote be adopted by the Council:—

CONSTABLE UNIFORM.

&lt;p

## Junk Bay Mills.

SIR PAUL CHATER AND MR. MODY'S POSITION.

DEFINED BY THEIR SOLICITORS.

We have received the following letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon for publication:

With reference to your report of the inquest attending the death of the late Mr. Renzie, whilst we are very loath to address you on this unhappy subject we feel that, in justice to our clients, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Mody, we ought to ask you to publish the following statement of the actual facts in connection with certain of the matters referred to in such report.

It is reported that a few days after the general meeting of the Hongkong Milling Company, Ltd., a change became apparent in Mr. Renzie, who complained of business worries and alleged that those who could help him would not do so. With regard to this, reference should be made to the statements of Mr. Renzie on the 7th ultimo on the occasion of his presiding at the annual general meeting of the Milling Company; from this it will be seen that he stated that "the outlook for the current year more promising, the demand for our product continues so strong that we have difficulty in keeping pace with it." I am glad to say that everything is going smoothly at the Mills.

"A profit of \$161,262.76 in the first eleven months of our working proves that we have established the business on a sound basis and I confidently believe that at our next meeting we will be in a position to propose a handsome distribution of profits."

Such statements would certainly not convey to the ordinary mind that there was any cause for worry over, or anything substantially wrong with, the affairs of the Company and our clients had in fact no reason whatever to suppose, or any intimation whatever from Mr. Renzie, that matters were running other than most favourably in connection with the concern.

It is further reported that evidence was given to the effect that Mr. Renzie was asked why he did not tell our clients of any troubles he had and replied that he had done so but that it was no good. With regard to this, what we have written above is in point, but we should add, it was not until the 11th instant (three days before Mr. Renzie's death) that our clients had the slightest suspicion that all was not well in connection with the affairs of the Mill; on that date, at a Board meeting of the Company, Mr. Renzie, in accordance with the requirements of the Articles of Association, intimated that he desired to have a meeting of the shareholders of the Company convened for the purpose of obtaining authority from them to charge the Company's section in favour of their Bankers, and he then put before our clients, as directors, a statement, which is now in our hands, showing a loss, as estimated by him, of \$4,000 odd upon the milling and sale of the wheat then in the Company's godowns, which statement Mr. Renzie then informed our clients he purposed placing before the Company's Bankers. This was absolutely the first intimation our clients received from Mr. Renzie that the affairs of the Company were not proceeding favourably, but, as the statement showed, a loss of only one-fourth of the profit that he had stated at the annual general meeting had been already made by the Company, our clients naturally did not view matters in too serious or too unfavourable light and, having the most complete confidence in Mr. Renzie, they accepted such statement as accurate in every respect, though it has since been ascertained that the Company's Bankers proved it to be otherwise. At the same time, Mr. Renzie mentioned to our clients that there was a purchase of wheat which he had made for June shipment, which he had asked the Company's Bankers to finance, but which they were unwilling to do unless our clients personally guaranteed the transaction, which amounted to some \$500,000, the latter did not then refuse to do this, but took the matter into consideration. On the morning of the 14th instant, Mr. Renzie rang up Sir Paul Chater on the telephone, stating that he was in trouble and desired to see Sir Paul, who, in reply, arranged to see Mr. Renzie as soon as possible. Mr. Renzie then informed Sir Paul Chater that morning and, accordingly did so. Mr. Renzie then informed Sir Paul Chater that there was trouble with regard to the June shipment mentioned, that he had been notified that the steamer in connection therewith had been chartered and that accordingly the necessary credit must be sent, and reiterated that, if our clients would guarantee same, it could be arranged through the Company's Bankers; Sir Paul Chater then suggested to Mr. Renzie that it would be best, in order to cut the then apparent loss on the shipment as much as possible, for Mr. Renzie to telegraph to cancel the contract and re-send the shipment, which Mr. Renzie then concurred in doing and, in Sir Paul's presence, wrote out a telegram for that purpose and handed it to Mr. Chard to despatch.

It is also reported that Mrs. Renzie had been served with a writ for \$30,000: with regard to this in February last, prior to the annual general meeting and when the accounts had been audited and a skeleton statement in connection therewith got out, Mr. Renzie saw our clients therewith and as to the disposition of the then estimated balance of some \$10,000 thereby appearing, Sir Paul Chater expressed the view that this balance should be appropriated by declaring a dividend to the shareholders, in view of the fact that three years had elapsed since the incorporation of the Company; Mr. Renzie was reluctant to accept this suggestion and stated that the Company needed the money in its business and that their Bankers preferred such a course, whereupon Sir Paul Chater said that, as Mr. Renzie proposed to give no dividend to the shareholders, he ought, in accordance with the not unusual practice, to forego at least a portion of his commission on the Company's workings for the then past year (prior to which there had been no workings and consequently no commission earned) amounting to \$6,000 and Mr. Renzie agreed to half such commission, thus receiving the sum of \$10,000 in this connection. Mr. Renzie then informed our clients that he desired to obtain an advance to himself of a sum of \$50,000, which Mr. Mody promptly volunteered, and when, a few days later, he did in fact lend, receiving in return a promissory note therefor, which promissory note fell due on the 21st ultimo, but, having the fullest confidence in Mr. Renzie and his position, Mr. Mody did not then present the note for payment, but left it to Mr. Renzie to discharge as and when he saw fit. After Mr. Renzie's death our clients learnt for the first time that he had effected considerable dealings with his holdings in the Milling Company engendering considerable claims on his estate and Mr. Mody, as we are in connection with the above mentioned loan, informing us of the dealings just referred to and placing his interests in our hands. On our advice proceedings were at once instituted against the deceased's estate, with the view of endeavoring to assure to Mr. Mody, promptly for his claim in respect of the loan referred to, a full and discharging with a caution.

over the claims of other creditors of the deceased in respect of his said dealings. These proceedings were not instituted on the same day as, but on the day following Mr. Renzie's death, and Mrs. Renzie was not served with the writ of summons, nor was it ever in contemplation to so serve her, and in fact service was effected by us on her then solicitors two days after Mr. Renzie's death.

Finally, there is reported a suggestion to the effect that our clients have succeeded in obtaining possession of the Mill; with regard to this, the true facts are that after Mr. Renzie's death the affairs of the Company were found to be so involved and disastrous that our clients, as the only remaining directors in the Colony, were advised and decided that, in the best interests of the shareholders, the only proper course was to apply to the Court for a winding-up order and the appointment of a liquidator, which was accordingly done. This liquidator is now in possession of the property of the Company on its behalf, but it is more than probable that the realization of such property will be insufficient to pay the Company's creditors and consequently leave nothing for the shareholders, of whom our clients hold two-thirds of the whole capital and accordingly are by far the greatest losers from the confidence placed in Mr. Renzie and the state in which his death left the affairs of the Company.

Thanking you in anticipation of the insertion of this,

We are,  
Yours obediently,  
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

N. D. LLOYD.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Norddeutscher-Lloyd is the last of the great German steamship enterprises to present its annual report. From a dividend point of view it is worse than that of the Hamburg-American-Company, for the distribution is at the rate of 4% per cent., compared with 8% for 1906. The causes assigned are those with which we are getting pretty familiar. Rate wars, the American financial crisis, arrest of emigrant traffic, strikes, and dear coal—these all find mention as contributing to bring about a disappointing year. More business has been done, both in passengers and freight, but the profit has been less. For this reason, among others, the directors of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd welcome the agreements recently entered into with competing companies as ensuring a tranquil and profitable development of business during the current year. The four years' agreement with the Hamburg-American Line is referred to as foreshadowing "the profitable co-operation of both companies."

In the trade with the Far East the Hamburg-American Line has, the report says, "renounced the passenger service for a number of years," henceforth the Norddeutscher-Lloyd has "only to reckon with the competition of the foreign companies." It was by the way, in connection with its East Asiatic Imperial Mail Line that the Norddeutscher Company recently arranged a call at Algiers. The experiment is now described as a very fortunate one. A constantly increasing passenger movement between Algiers, Southampton and Genoa is reported. In general, the company's Mediterranean business is returned as favourable, but it is admitted that the Heliopolis and the Cairo, the new turbine boats of the Egyptian Mail Steamship Company, offer strong competition in the passenger traffic between Marseilles and Alexandria. Complaint is made of the competition of the Japanese lines, which are described as supported by "a big State subsidy," but this has apparently not prevented the Norddeutscher-Lloyd from making arrangements for the Nippon Company to go out of the Bangkok-Hongkong trade.

The catering arrangements on Atlantic liners form a subject of perennial interest. It is desirable, therefore, to note the fact that the first-class restaurant service, with dinners à la carte at small tables, which was established by the Norddeutscher-Lloyd on its new Atlantic express steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, has met with such approval that the system is to be introduced on the company's three other express boats. As regards submarine bell signalling, "the remarkably successful experiences of our captains" have led the company to order receiving apparatus for additional ships. "Since the new lightship at Norderney has been provided with a submarine bell, our vessels are," says the report, "in a position to receive these signals from all the lightships from the mouth of the Weser to the English Channel, and thus to ascertain their position in foggy weather."

In the work of exploration it would seem that even a steamship company can nowadays take a hand. Not content with circumnavigating the globe 2½ times in a single year, with owning coal mines, and participating in dock, steamship, and machinery companies, the Norddeutscher-Lloyd is now hunting after phosphates. "The great importance which the further economic development of the South Sea territory possesses for our lines working there has caused us in the past year," says the company's report, "in conjunction with friendly firms, to send an expedition for investigating the mineral wealth of the island territories. The outcome of this expedition is the discovery of rich phosphate deposits on different islands, for the exploration of which we have, in common with the participating firms, secured the necessary concession from the Imperial Government. The movement of commodities carried on by our steamer Surnat and Langenoo to the depot created by us at Simpohaten, is going on slowly but steadily." The only drawback appears to be the lack of a cable connecting Simpohaten with the outside world.

A TROUBLESOME EUROPEAN.

HIS BEHAVIOUR OUTSIDE A POLICE STATION.

30th ulto.

A European, who is believed to be a Custom house officer, giving the name of C. W. Body, a passenger by the steamer Wing Sang, had a little experience last night, which he will not forget for long. It appears that during the small hours of this morning he made his way into the charge-room of the Central Police Station and informed the Sergeant on duty that he wanted to make a complaint.

"Well, what is it?" asked the Sergeant. "I want to see the Inspector," he stated. "The Inspector has just been relieved. I am on duty," proceeded the Sergeant. "I must see the Inspector. I want to see him and I will," he shouted.

Seeing that the man was in an obtrusive mood, the Sergeant advised him to leave, "or you'll get into trouble."

At first he refused point blank, but as his was not going to be fulfilled, he took his departure. Arriving outside the charge-room he discharged a fusilage of epithets at the Sergeant, until finally his behaviour, which the officer was forced to arrest him. When searched the supposed Custom house man was found to have in his possession about £10,000 sterling, besides other coins. This morning, looking very penitent, he was taken to the Police Court and charged with disorderly behaviour. He was discharged with a caution.

We consider that any alteration in this section is unnecessary.

## The Amending Bill.

## PROPERTY OWNERS' RECOMMENDATIONS.

ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT IN PART.

20th ulto.

"Another meeting of the Committee of the Chinese Commercial Union was held this afternoon to consider the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Amendment Bill. At the meeting a letter was read from the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai transmitting notes of the proceedings at meetings held of the architects, on behalf of the European and Chinese property owners, and Government officials. From these notes it is learnt that most of the recommendations in the direction of amendments to the various clauses in the draft Bill, had been adopted by the Government. The conferences will thus have the effect of paving the way to the passage of the Bill through the Legislative Council which will consider the second reading of the Bill to-morrow.

## ARCHITECTS' CRITICISMS.

## CHINESE PROPERTY OWNERS' CASE.

Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs, who were engaged by the Chinese property owners to consider the technical points of the new Public Health Amending Bill, have submitted their report. It is dated 11th April, 1908, and it follows:

TO THE CHINESE PROPERTY OWNERS OF HONGKONG.

Gentlemen.—We have carefully considered the several clauses of the proposed amendment of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances of 1903 and send you herewith our report on same.

In cases where the amendments are merely additional words or alterations in wording to clear up the meaning of the original clauses we have not made any remarks, nor have we reported on any clauses which we consider do not adversely affect the interests of property owners or their tenants.

We observe that nothing has been done to modify section 175 of the Principal Ordinance. In cases where there is a public or private street at the back of a domestic building we do not see any more necessity for providing the open space referred to in this section than where there is a backyard of fifty square feet, or over and in the case of a corner house we do not see any need for such open space. The object of the section is to provide light and ventilation to the backs of houses, and it is surely better to have light and air from a continuous space like a street than from an enclosed space eight or nine feet square surrounded by buildings forty feet or so high.

We quite see the object of the open spaces in blocks of buildings where the backs of the houses have no means of light or ventilation and the kitchens open directly into the main rooms and have no windows, but in cases where there is a street either at the back or side we consider it quite unnecessary. We therefore suggest that the following clause be added to section 175:—Provided that this section shall not apply to any domestic building which is bounded on the back or side by a street and is bounded with a window or windows at the back or side," or words to that effect.

We also suggest that the following should be added to section 6, sub-section 21; after the words "for special uses," the words "or for the housing of the working classes."

The following are our notes and suggestions on the amendments, and we are presuming that you are in possession of a copy of the Amending Ordinance.

2.—Section 6, sub-section 26.

We are of opinion that sub-section 1 should be amended by the insertion of the word "additional" between the words "one tenth of the" and "the floor area" in the fifth line. In most cases, as the sub-section stands, it would be impossible to comply with it.

41.—Section 151, sub-section 3.

If there is no reduction in Crown Rent the compensation should include the amount of Crown Rent capitalized. See 68, section 253.

42.—Section 153, sub-section 2.

This sub-section should only apply to land obtained from the Crown after the passing of the Amending Ordinance.

43.—Section 153a.

This would be impracticable for at least two reasons:—

(1.) The class of houses likely to be treated would not bear being cut about in this manner, but would, in nine cases out of ten, collapse.

(2.) Under the Ordinance the whole block would come under the definition of new buildings and would have to be entirely rebuilt. The so-called "compensation" having to be repaid to the Government, together with the cost of rebuilding; by the owner; he would not only lose the full value of his property but would, in many cases, have to pay more than the value of his new buildings.

As a case in point, some blocks of two storied houses of this class were sold last year at public auction for \$700 each. These houses would be worth \$2,000 or \$300 per floor. When the work was done there would be 5 floors worth \$1,750, but the cost of the work in accordance with the Ordinance would, at the present time, be fully \$1,000, so the whole of which would eventually fall on the owner who would not only have lost the whole of his original property for which he would get no compensation, but he would have to pay the Government some \$4,000 for what would be worth to him less than \$1,750 as the houses would only be three-fourths the value of the old ones. Total loss: \$2,250 plus \$1,000 = \$3,250 on property worth originally \$2,000. In the case of three or four storied houses the loss would be greater as there would be more loss of accommodation.

2.—Section 6, sub-section 39.

The definition of a new building is sufficiently stringent in the original Ordinance. It should also be strictly provided that the greater part of two walls should mean more than half of each of two walls and not more than half of two walls combined, as in many cases the demolition of one wall could be considered greater than the half of the same wall and a smaller one combined, although nothing might be done to the other wall.

2.—Section 6, sub-section 45.

The definition of a party wall may be a suitable one for Cardiff or many towns in England, but we consider a better definition would be:—A wall forming part of a building and used for the separation of such building from an adjoining building belonging to or likely to belong to a different owner and forming part of such adjoining building, or built for the manifest purpose of belonging to such an adjoining building to be hereafter erected."

3.—Section 6, sub-section 60a.

By the wording of this section the whole wall would have to be made of glass, as a wood or iron sash frame is opaque. The word whole should be left out. Instead "glazed portion" might be inserted.

4.—Section 8.

If the President has any special powers over and above any other member he should be elected annually by the members.

11.—Section 46.

We suggest that the words—"Provided that, this section shall not apply to masonry or other temporary structures provided for housing workers during the progress of works," should be added to this section.

18.—Section 101.

The parts of the Ordinance referring to thickness of walls should be reconsidered. Under the existing Ordinance of two walls of the same height a thinner one may be constructed on the top of another wall than may be built on the solid ground. For instance a 30 feet wall built on the top of a 25 feet wall, may be 14 inches thick, whereas if it is built on the ground the lower part must be 18 inches thick.

21.—Section 103a.

The words "in cement mortar" in the second part of the section should be omitted. It does not agree with the latter part of section 103.

24.—Section 107.

Openings in brick walls built in lime mortar, should not be required to be filled up, with brick or stone in cement mortar. If the wall with opening is strong enough it is surely quite as strong with the openings filled up with old mortar. Moreover, should it be necessary at some future time to take away the filling, it could be done in lime mortar, without injury to the walls, but scarcely so if built up with cement mortar.

26.—Section 111.

It should not be left to the discretion of any one to say what is good cement concrete. The proportions should be stated: 1:6 and 1:10 inches make good concrete.

30.—Section 117.

We suggest that the words "seven days after" be inserted between "and" and "pro rata" in the third line of the Principal Ordinance.

31.—Section 118.

This amendment should be altered so as not to include existing cocklofts.

34.—Section 138.

This is a further cutting down of verandahs.

It was always understood that verandahs in 50 feet streets were limited to three stories, that is, the ground floor, first floor and second floor. Now it aims at cutting off another story. The building may be 75 feet high but the verandah only 30 or 32 feet. An open three-story verandah would hardly exceed 45 feet in height and would obstruct far less light and air at a distance of 40 feet than a building 75 feet high without verandah at a distance of 50 feet. In many ways verandahs and balconies are a help to sanitation as they encourage the people to keep open windows, keeping off the rain and in very hot weather, the sun.

We consider that a clause should be added to this section to the effect that existing verandahs and balconies may be re-erected of the original height and design and without the renewed consent of the Governor, or compensation paid for same if not allowed.

37.—Section 141.

As this section is for the provision of light and external air into the main room, we consider that it should not be necessary, for two reasons, to limit the width of the kitchen to half the width of the house. In the first place the width necessary to provide for external air is set down in the Amending

## The Japanese Boycott.

## ADVENT OF THE JAPANESE SQUADRON.

## VICEROY CHANG'S APPREHENSION.

29th ulto.

In its issue of this morning, the Chinese journal, *Sheng Po*, has an interesting despatch from its correspondent in Canton to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Capital to inquire if the rumour had any foundation.

In reply, the Ministry informed the Viceroy that no communication had been received from the Japanese Minister at Peking to that effect. The Viceroy has also made inquiries at several Japanese consulates as to the truth of the advent of the Japanese flotilla to Canton as rumoured, but His Excellency received answers all in the negative.

## DISSENTIERS IN JAPAN.

Tokio, April 26.

Over 100 Cantonese, resident in Tokio, have passed a resolution holding the Peking Government responsible for the incident of the *Taku Maru*, and declaring that the boycott is not only misplaced, but is detrimental to the relations of China and Japan.

The Cantonese in question are distributing copies of a circular containing notice of the resolution, and are dispatching caucessers in its support.—*N. C. D. News*.

## COUNT HAYASHI ON THE SITUATION.

April 27.

According to telegrams reaching Japan, the boycott in Hongkong is assuming serious proportions. The Hongkong branch of the Special Bank has, it is said, entirely lost its Chinese customers. Every description of Japanese goods bearing a Japanese trade-mark has been affected more or less.

Chinese firms at Nagasaki have received telegraphic information from Canton to the effect that Chinese merchants there have agreed among themselves to stop buying Japanese goods after this month. The Japanese merchants engaged in trade with Chinese held a meeting and adopted a resolution to the effect that measures should be devised against the boycott and submitted to a general meeting of the guild not later than the 20th instant. It is stated that trade with South China always falls off at this time of year, so that the present depression cannot be taken as entirely the result of the boycott. The cargo of the *Taku Maru* was disposed of at a very low price, and that circumstance has seriously affected the market. The Nagasaki merchants shipped marine produce to the value of Y20,000 by the German mail on the 18th for Canton, via Hongkong, to test the effect of the boycott.

Chinese merchants in Yokohama are reported to be hesitating to buy goods in view of the boycott in Kwangtung, and as the result the marine produce market in Yokohama is very dull.

A Tokio message to the *Asahi* credits Count Hayashi a statement to the following effect on the question of the boycott of Japanese goods in South China:

Diplomatic secrets cannot be disclosed, and the Foreign Office must not be condemned as incapable and inactive because of its reticence in diplomatic secrets. Since the outbreak of the boycott movement in China communications had been constantly exchanged between the Government of Japan and China. He was not yet in a position to publish these communications. Nothing could be forced in diplomacy. There was a diplomatic law in forcing demands, and the success otherwise of diplomacy could only be seen at the end, as, for instance, in the case of the settlement of the *Taku Maru* question. It must be Chinese who will lose as the result of the boycott. It was impossible to predict how far the Chinese merchants could sacrifice their profits. There was a Vice-Consul in Tokio, and the Government would not remain idle.

## FEELING IN AMERICA.

23rd April.

The *Onaka Shimbun* credits Mr. Okubo, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, with an interesting statement on the question of the boycott of Japanese goods in China. Miscellaneous goods and marine produce required in South China are almost exclusively supplied from Japan, he said. The boycott of Japanese goods there would only recall on the Chinese themselves; but there could be no doubt that they were prepared to sacrifice their interests, sparing no pains in strengthening their unity in the boycott agitation. No authoritative report had yet been received by his department regarding the agitation, so that he was not in a position to give an opinion on the effect of the boycott on Japanese trade, nor to advise on the course to be taken against the agitators. Mr. Okubo thinks that judging by the recent boycott of American goods, the present agitation may last six or eight months longer. He regards it as an indisputable fact that British, German, and American merchants, who are jealous of the popularity of Japanese goods, which the agitation affords for extending the market for the goods in which they deal, show a disposition to stir up the Chinese. The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce has ascertained that little effect has been produced on the trade in Japanese goods so far, and the only way now open for the Government is to leave the matter as it is at present and allow the agitation to take its course.

The Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce, which recently adopted a resolution to address a memorial to the Government asking that proper measures be taken to suppress the agitators in South China, has invited the Kobe Chamber of Commerce to follow its example.

The Kobe Chamber, however, thinks it insufficient merely to address a memorial to the Government, and proposes to fully investigate the situation and take more effective measures. What these are is not explained.

The man was refused and was told that Chinese of all provinces would be granted passes with the exception of the Cantonese.

## RAKHOI FALLS, NE.

The Self-Government Society in Canton is in receipt of a letter from the Chinese in Pekhoi who state that they are also anxious to join the boycott movement and requested to be furnished with all information in connection therewith.

## MARINE PRODUCTS IN CANTON.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th April.

The merchants dealing in marine products called a meeting in their Guild hall yesterday and passed a resolution to the effect that they will stop the purchase of Japanese marine delicacies from the 1st day of the 4th moon (the 2nd proximo). As there is at present still a large quantity of Japanese marine products remaining on their hands, they cannot stop the sale on the same day, so they agreed to extend the sale by ten days more in order that they might be able to be relieved of the entire stock. This latter resolution applied to marine products only. They also agreed to impose a fine of \$100 on any offender, when found committing a breach of the agreement. To replace the Japanese goods they have increased their stock of native produce.

The Guild notified the Nam Pat Hong in Hongkong of the resolution adopted by the meeting. Similar notification was made to Faishan, Shek Lung, Chan Tsuo, Kongmoo, and Sainam.

## CANTON VICEROY'S PROCLAMATION.

In response to a further communiqué on received from the Japanese Consul at Canton, the Viceroy has issued another proclamation advising the people to desist from holding meetings with a view to foster the boycott propaganda. His Excellency enjoining his subjects not to cause any interference with individual liberty in the buying or selling of articles according to personal requirements.

## ANOTHER NATIONAL DISGRACE MEETING.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th April.

A National Disgrace Meeting was held by the people of the two villages of Chuen-tan and Chik-fa, in the Kwang Yuen Charitable Institution. There was a large audience, including the representatives of the Canton Self-Government Society, who made speeches before the assembly on the *Taku Maru* incident and at the same time encouraged the people to assist in the development of native industries. All those present were greatly interested in the discourse and expressed their pleasure in failing in line with the Japanese boycott movement. There was also present a representative of the paper guild of Hongkong, who had with him a quantity of envelopes and note paper, all of which were printed with the characters "Memorial of National Disgrace." He distributed these articles to the people and assured them that they were of native manufacture. The meeting ended at 4 p.m. and was pronounced a great success.

A similar meeting was held yesterday in the Teng-Loi market, in the Shun Tak district and a resolution to join the Japanese boycott was passed.

## THE JAPANESE FLOTILLA.

When the people were greatly agitated a few days ago over the news that a Japanese

flotilla was coming to Canton, the Viceroy wired to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Capital to inquire if the rumour had any foundation. In reply, the Ministry informed the Viceroy that no communication had been received from the Japanese Minister at Peking to that effect. The Viceroy has also made inquiries at several Japanese consulates as to the truth of the advent of the Japanese flotilla to Canton as rumoured, but His Excellency received answers all in the negative.

## ITS EFFECTS ON JAPANESE TRADE.

In its to-day's (April 16) issue the *Mainichi* publishes some observations on the probable effects on Japanese trade of the Canton boycott. The movement, it remarks, appears to be gradually extending in the Canton and Hongkong neighbourhoods and the tendency is for it to spread throughout South China. Japan's exports to South China (not including Hongkong) include coal, copper, and ships, but in total in 1906 was only Y1,710,000 and in 1907 Y1,400,000, so that Japanese trade will not be seriously affected by the boycott as far as South China is concerned. The case is somewhat different with regard to Hongkong. The Japanese exports to that place in 1906 amounted to Y27,000,000 and in 1907 to Y24,850,000. Part of them, however, were destined for the Straits Settlements, India, Annam, Siam and other countries. Moreover, a large part of the exports were dealt with by merchants not of Chinese nationality. In fact the exports sent to the interior of China through Hongkong by Chinese merchants amount to less than half the total, and should the boycott unfortunately be prolonged, Japanese goods would doubtless be imported through Shanghai instead. Nevertheless, if the trade with Hongkong becomes dull, the influence of that circumstance will be more or less seriously felt.

The exports to Hongkong by Chinese merchants are very small and are mostly dealt with directly by Japanese, Indians, or Swiss, but such articles as towels, umbrellas, matches, beer and matting products, which have been exported through Chinese merchants, would be considerably affected.—*Kobe Herald*

## ALLEGED INSTIGATION BY FOREIGN FIRMS.

## STARTLING NEW VIEW.

The following telegram, dated April 16, and translated by the *Kobe Herald*, has been received by the *Asahi* from Hongkong. It presents a startlingly new view of the boycott. Chinese merchants in Yokohama are reported to be hesitating to buy goods in view of the boycott in Kwangtung, and as the result the marine produce market in Yokohama is very dull.

Chinese firms at Nagasaki have received telegraphic information from Canton to the effect that Chinese merchants there have agreed among themselves to stop buying Japanese goods after this month. Nevertheless, if the trade with Hongkong becomes dull, the influence of that circumstance will be more or less seriously felt.

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## THE POSITION IN SYDNEY.

All the leading Japanese firms here admit that they have incurred serious losses through the boycott and take a pessimistic view of the future prospects. So far, the shipping business has suffered most, the American and Australian services of the N. Y. K., the South American and San Francisco services of the T. K. K., and the South China service of the O. S. K., being the most affected. The N. Y. K. and T. K. K. vessels can obtain scarcely any passengers or cargo. Messrs. Douglas and Co. appear to be determined to crush the business of the O. S. K. They are arranging to put on two more steamers. It seems to be a fact that the leading British, American and German shipbuilding companies are encouraging the boycott. Japanese tobacco, which obtained a hold at the time of the boycott of American goods is being ousted by the American and San Francisco services of the O. S. K. They are arranging to crush the business of the O. S. K. They are arranging to put on two more steamers. 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## EXPLOSION AT SINGAPORE.

## AN OIL SHIP BLOWN UP.

A few minutes after eight o'clock last night, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 23rd April, an alarming explosion, the sound of the detonation extending all over the Tanjong Pagar as far as Neil-rd., and even reaching to town, took place on the Dutch oil-tank ship *Tancarville*, in dry dock at Keppel Harbour.

The alarm reached town of a fire at Keppel Harbour, and the Brigade turned out, as well as the brigades attached to the Docks.

The dock steamer *Varuna* also turned out and came from Tanjong Pagar and in a very short time a large number of jets were playing on the tanker.

The hull had come in to port at the beginning of the week with a cargo of benzine, which of course had been discharged before she went into dock, which was on Monday. No one was actually working on board her at the time, but Chinese coolies were at work on the hull outside, scraping her ready for repainting. The explosion occurred in the centre tank abaft the bridge deck and was obviously of vapour remaining over from the cargo, which, when mixed with air, forms an explosive of highly destructive power.

A hissing sound was first heard, followed by a deep rumbling explosion, which caused a shock like an earthquake, shaking all the houses in the neighbourhood, disturbing the ornaments on tables &c, and extinguishing the electric light at the P. and O. Wharf. Clouds of smoke arose from the vessel, and great apprehension was felt of further explosions.

The hatch above the hold in which the explosion took place was blown right over the blacksmiths shed, a distance of a hundred yards to the port side. Fortunately it fell without doing any damage. The whole of the starboard side of the vessel and ship was blown out, down as far as the water line. On this side a large plate was blown into the engine shop, also fortunately without doing damage. The bridge, upper structures, and boats suffered severely, being shattered near the source of the explosion. Part of the hatch combing was hanging over on the port side, and one boat is lying in the bottom of the dock.

## THE WRECK BY DAYLIGHT.

April 24.—To the full particulars we were able to give our readers yesterday of the alarming explosion on board the oil-tanker *Tancarville* while in dry dock at Keppel Harbour, there is very little to add.

Seen by daylight the vessel is a terrible wreck, a mass of twisted steel and iron-work, with the starboard side of the vessel ripped open to the keel, the deck appurtenances and gear's run about, some of the heavier pieces of machinery, which had been rent from the vessel, having been collected from all round the dock.

The injured men turn out to be only two in number, and no essential details beyond what appeared yesterday have been disclosed.

A prudent reticence is observed as to

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION, and as to how it came about that the hull was allowed to go into dock, with the dangerous fumes of the petroleum hanging about her. We have, however, come across a passage in a standard-book on petroleum which, if it had been brought to the notice of the Dock Authorities, would probably have considerably exercised their minds as to the propriety of taking her into dock at all. The work in question is "Petroleum and its Products" by Sir Horace Redwood, the recognized authority on these matters. In Vol. I, in the chapter dealing with the transport storage and distribution of Petroleum, we come across a remarkable passage, which is worth quoting verbatim.—

On the 11th of May 1894 an explosion occurred on the ship *Tancarville*, which had shortly before discharged a cargo at Havre, and was in dry dock at Newport, Mon. The vessel had been under repair for twenty days when the explosion took place. From an examination made by the author, on the same day, it would appear that the explosive force had been mainly localised on the port side of the water ballast tank, immediately forward of No. 1 oil tank, and had been exerted principally upwards and aft. Before the work of repairing was commenced, the oil tanks were cleaned by a jet of water and were afterwards dried with sawdust and cotton waste. They were ventilated by wind-sails, before, during and after fuming. The water ballast tank had not been used since October 1896, as a cargo tank, but it was asserted that while a cargo of crude oil was being discharged at Havre, in Feb., 1895, some one from the shore opened a valve, and allowed a quantity of oil to flow into the ballast tank. The suction pipes were so arranged that the water could not be drawn from the ballast tank beyond a depth of 48 inches from the bottom. After discharging her last cargo, the ballast tank had been filled with water, but if an attempt had been made to displace the oil by water, and cause it to overflow into the tween decks, a considerable quantity of oil would have been confined between the beams and the upper part of the tank and prevented from flowing away. . . . On the morning of May 11th men were sent into No. 1 oil tank, adjoining the water ballast tank already referred to, to clean up some oil, which had leaked in through a defective rivet hole in the bulkhead separating the tank in question, and the work of repairing in the tank was then continued. As one workman was cutting a thread, with a view to replacing a defective rivet, by a screw plug, a tongue of flame appeared to issue from the hole. The flame then seemed to recede and immediately a violent explosion occurred, killing four men, injuring others who were in the tank, and killing a carpenter who was in the tween decks on the port side of the bunker space. The explosion was undoubtedly due to the ignition of a mixture of air and petroleum vapour in the ballast tank, but the actual cause of the ignition was not explained.

Now the similarity of the two explosions on board the *Tancarville* is remarkable. The same vessel, a cargo recently discharged, in dry dock; under repair; a hissing sound followed by an explosion; and wrecking of the ship. In reporting upon the *Tancarville* accident, the Inspectors of the Board of Trade suggested that "When repairs require to be carried out in a vessel which has been carrying petroleum, there should, in our judgment, be a formal handing over of the vessel to those by whom the repairs are to be undertaken and a certificate given that the tanks and all dangerous places have so far as practicable, been adequately cleaned and ventilated and rendered free from risk of explosion or fire. If from any cause a complete certificate of this sort cannot be given, then it should be clearly notified which tanks or spaces have not been cleaned up and are still dangerous."

We leave to the responsible authorities to say whether this definite recommendation was known to them, or their experts, and whether the certificate recommended was given. If it were necessary in a May morning in South Wales, what can be said about it being necessary in a tropical climate like Singapore, where there is a constant temperature of 80° Fahr. or more during the day? And where the workmen employed on the repairs are ignorant Chinese?

There have been too many accidents from petroleum and its products in the Eastern Seas of late years for the question to be left unanswered.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## CAPTURED MUNITIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th April.

Yesterday the Chinese gunboat *Kwong Lee* brought to Canton from Macao the munitions that were seized some time ago by the Lappa Customs authorities in Chinese territory, in the vicinity of Macao.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chu boarded a Ho Tu boat at the Tien Ho Wharf at one o'clock to proceed to the East River on a tour of inspection. His Excellency is accompanied by H.E. Admiral Li Chu and a small party together with some thirty soldiers with the two gunboats *Pok* and *Lung Sung* as escorts. His Excellency has altered his plans and is making a tour of inspection along the East River only this time, and will not continue his trip up the West River as at first contemplated. It is reported that His Excellency will return to Canton about the beginning of next month.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Pei Yang Ta Chien has informed the authorities of the different provinces that, in accordance with the new regulations, no public meeting is allowed to be attended by a larger number of persons than two hundred.

## CLAN FIGHT.

A clan fight of a serious nature has taken place in Kai Chiu, in the vicinity of Fatahan, between the clans surnamed Chan and Leung, in the Kan Chiu village. Yesterday the Namhoi magistrate hastened to despatch a weiyuan with a number of soldiers to the scene to restore order.

## CHEAP RICE.

On the 16th instant the Canton Cheap Rice Disposal Bureau sent a telegram to Wuhu to order a further supply of 50,000 bags of rice. A reply has been received from Wuhu by the Bureau informing it that the shipment of the 50,000 bags of rice as ordered will leave there for Canton on the 23rd proximo and is expected to arrive at Canton about the 30th idem. The daily proceeds realized from the sale of cheap rice in the four sheds during the days from the 18th to the 22nd instant were as follows:—

18th: Eastern shed \$2,781; Western shed \$1,577. Honan shed \$1,121; Wuhu shed \$917; 19th: Eastern shed \$1,530; Western shed \$1,310. Honan shed \$1,314; Wuhu shed \$842; 20th: Eastern shed \$1,519; Western shed \$1,322. Honan shed \$1,301; Wuhu shed \$1,017; 21st: Eastern shed \$1,355; Western shed \$1,318. Honan shed \$1,456; Wuhu shed \$1,315.

From the above it can be seen that a great quantity of rice was sold each day in the four sheds; and this distribution of cheap rice is only for the supply of the poorer class of the community.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy left here yesterday at 1 p.m. and arrived at Whampoa at about 2 o'clock, where His Excellency landed and visited the Whampoa Naval College and the Whampoa Docks. The Viceroy also reviewed the students there, seeing them go through their drills. After a short stay at Whampoa His Excellency proceeded to the Boga Tigris where he inspected the different fortresses and the military college. His Excellency will also proceed to the Shek Lung district to make an inspection of the Canton-Kowloon railroad, etc.

Viceroy Chang reported his departure from Canton on a tour of inspection to the East River, on the 24th instant, to Peking by wire.

## COLLISION.

A few days ago a steam launch came into collision with a rice junk in the vicinity of Hou Lik, and the junk was considerably damaged, with the result that over 10,000 bags of rice were lost.

## COAL MINES.

The Kwangsi high authorities have granted to Mr. Lau Ming Pak the sole privilege of working the coal mines in the Ho Yue district, and Mr. Lau has asked the Canton Self-Government Society to fit up a company with sufficient capital to open the mines in question. The Society has now convened a mass meeting to take place to-day for the purpose of discussing matters with the object of forming a company to open the mines.

## FREE LIBRARY.

The Canton Press Society has established a library in Fu Shin street. Admission is free. The object of the library is to enlighten the public mind with wholesome literature. The Kwangchow Prefect Chan and the ex-Namhoi magistrate Chang have subscribed \$100 each towards the expenses of the institution.

## HOUSE COLL. PEE.

On the 25th instant, at 1 a.m., during the heavy rain, a shop dealing in joss sticks, in the Ng Fu Lane, suddenly collapsed. The policeman, who was on duty in the lane, noticed something being blown down from the roof of the shop by the wind which was then very strong. He proceeded close to the building to investigate, when without warning, it collapsed and he did not have time to escape. The policeman was half buried by the debris, but he still managed to raise an alarm with his whistle in spite of the pain he was suffering. The policeman in the neighbouring street, in response to the alarm, hurried to the help of their brother officer who was injured. The Fong Pin Hospital was at once informed through the telephone of the accident, and a doctor with a number of nurses hastened to the scene, where six persons were extricated from the debris, all seriously wounded, and were removed to the hospital for treatment.

## YUMCHOW BANDITS.

During the recent rising at Yumchow many of the insurgents fled over to Annan for refuge when they were being pursued by the Imperial troops. At the request of the Chinese Government, twenty of the bandits have been arrested in Annan and were recently extradited to Yumchow.

## RAILWAY CO.'S CALL.

As the Canton Nine Charitable Institutions were the promoters of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company and the first call of subscription at \$1 a share was collected by them, the Company has now requested the committees of these institutions to take up the responsibility of collecting also the second call at \$1.50 a share for the company, but the committees of the institutions have refused to comply with the Company's request.

## THE VICEROY'S RETURN.

It is ascertained from mandarin circles that H.E. Viceroy Chang, who is now on a tour of inspection to the East River, will return to Canton on the 4th proximo, as His Excellency is determined to spend only ten days on the present tour.

## WEICHOW BANDITS.

The Brigadier-General at Weichow has reported to the Canton authorities that a few days ago, he proceeded to Hop Pu, with two regiments of troops to attack the malcontents who collected there to the number of several hundreds. The Imperial troops had an engagement with the bandits for a few hours with the result that some ten of the latter were killed and four captured, though they vigorously re-

bated the troops. During the encounter one of the troops was lost and two others wounded.

28th April.

## ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton Anti-opium Society has recently engaged twenty extra officers to be sent out daily to inquire about the opium smokers in the different quarters in the city and to arrest any one found smoking without the necessary license.

A weiyuan was sent by the Canton authori-

ties to Fatschan to inquire into the amount of opium oil sold daily by the opium dealers in that town, and he has now reported that the quantity sold there is about 500 catties a day.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

A Weichow telegram states that H.E. the Viceroy, on a tour of inspection to the East River, arrived at Weichow Prefecture at 2 p.m. on the 26th instant.

## RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

As the Canton Nine Charitable Institutions have refused to take up the responsibility of collecting the second call of subscription at \$1.50 a share for the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, a meeting was held yesterday in the Company's offices where the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, the Kwangchow Prefect and some others were asked to be present for the purpose of discussing the best measures to be taken for the collection of the subscriptions. In case of failure to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement, it is expected that trouble, in connection with the Company will

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## RAILWAY AFF

Sir Henry Blake was lately appointed a man-of-war captain, D. G. C. Sir Henry and Lady Blake are settled at Myrtle Grove, Youghal, a picturesque place, 10 miles from Sir John Pope Hennessy, another Irish Governor of Hongkong, who has retired, and Sir Walter Raleigh resided.

**THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY** announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending April 18, 1908, amounted to 24,474.95 tons and the sales during the same period to 19,034.47 tons.

**AN INSPECTOR** without prosecuted a shareholder of the Central Market for being in possession of a pair of false scales. The law does not countenance the existence of such dubious devices in the markets of the Colony. The Magistrate desired to impress upon the shareholder that fact by ordering him to pay a fine of \$25.

**CHOU TAO** and Chui Man had to answer, this morning, a charge of larceny, from the dead body of one Ah Co, of 2 blankets, 1 waistcoat valued at \$3, 50 cents piece, 1 pair silver earrings and 2 copper rings, at the Public Mortuary, Kowloon. The alleged thieves were remanded to police custody until Wednesday next.

**THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER** of the division at Manila announces that the opening of the bids for additional repairs on the transport *Luzon* which was postponed would take place on April 24 at 11 a.m. This postponement was necessary, as additional work has been added to the estimated repairs which must be figured in the bids.

**IN CONNECTION** with the serious assault to the European seaman, reported in our yesterday's issue, Ma Pang, a ricksha coolie, was charged with the alleged theft of \$10 from John Roberts and for assaulting the complainant by throwing him into the typhoon refuge at Causeway Bay. The case was remanded until Tuesday next, bail being allowed in the sum of \$50.

**THERE ARRIVED** from Singapore by the *Yarra* last Monday morning M. Nalin, the chief assistant in the Singapore agency of the Messageries Maritimes. M. Nalin succeeds M. Milet as acting agent of the company at Hongkong, a post for which he is eminently qualified by his long experience in the East and business capacity. M. Delacote has already arrived at Singapore from the Adeu agency as M. Nalin's successor.

**A TOKIO** despatch of 22nd ulto, says:—The negotiations with regard to Japanese fishery rights around Kwantung and in adjacent waters have been concluded without being transferred to Peking. The agreement arrived at is that Japanese policemen in plain clothes will travel on board the convoys for the protection of Japanese fishermen; and that the latter may purchase native licences to engage in fisheries in adjacent waters.

**IT HAS BEEN** officially stated that no more encouragement shall be given at present to induce Chinese students to go to Japan for study. The openings in Canton are all filled up. It is pointed out, as indeed is probably true, that men have gone to Japan and received a smattering of so-called modern education. When they have returned it has been found they are almost as useless as when they went. This is to be stopped.

**MR. J. HUTCHINGS**, of the Public Works Department, prosecuted Yau T'yu, contractor of Hollywood Road, at the Police Court this morning, for using brick in building which were unsound. It transpired in the evidence at the hearing that the bricks had been recovered from a collapsed building. Yau's notion of economy cost him \$250, which was the amount of fine imposed by Mr. J. R. Wood, the magistrate, who tried the case.

**A NORWEGIAN** seaman, belonging to the s.s. *Terge Etik*, while in a state of intoxication, did damage to a flower pot valued at \$1 in front of a Police Station. The foreigner had to appear before the Police Magistrate to-day to render an account of himself. This he did. His explanations led the magistrate at the Bench to call upon him to contribute \$5 to the Colonial exchequer besides \$1 for the damage to the floral ornament of the Police Station.

**THE COOLIES** attaching to the disinfesting station at Kowloon are earning an enviable reputation for themselves. Two of them were called upon to appear before the Police Magistrate, this forenoon, to render a satisfactory account as to how they came by \$5 from Cheung Leung at Kowloon City. It is alleged that the coolies took the \$5 bill from Cheung and hid it in a bamboo pole. When searched the bank-note was found on one of the accused. Case remanded.

**ON 18th inst.** Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel F. E. Kent, Royal Garrison Artillery, commanding that arm in the Hongkong Garrison, will go on half-pay on the completion of five years as a regimental lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Kent has been most popular since he took over the command of the garrison companies at Hongkong and the schemes for the defence of this place have been largely improved under his supervision. He served in the Hazara Expedition, 1888, and in the South African War, including the fighting at Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony, his services being recognised by mention in despatches, Queen's medal with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps.

**FROM A COPY** of the *Worshire Post*, which has reached us by the mail, we learn that at the first professional examination at the end of March, held by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Mr. Ho Shai Kwong (St. Thomas' Hospital), was appointed in biology. Mr. Ho Shai Kwong is a Hongkong boy and one of the four sons of Mr. Ho Fook, comprador to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, who are now pursuing a course of higher education in England. Two months ago, Mr. Ho's elder brother passed the preliminary examinations in civil engineering. There is quite a number of young Chinese gentlemen in England, sons of some of the most prominent and esteemed residents of Hongkong, now pursuing their studies in the English universities.

**IN THE MARINE** Magistrate's Court this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., P. C. Edwards charged Chau Pak Wai and Li Chung Cheung, masters of the *Wat On Cheung* and *Hang Fung* boarding houses, for aiding and counselling Chan Sing and Lau Kwei, the defendants, to unlawfully board the *Eastern*, without the permission of the master or officer in charge of the ship, on the 28th ultimo, in Victoria Harbour. Chau Sing and Lau Kwei were called as witnesses. Cross-examined as to whether they knew that it was wrong to go on board without the permission of the master, they said they did not. They stated that "nothing" was sent by their masters to receive them on board the steamer. Chau Pak Wai, however, said if he had anything to say for himself, said nothing. Chou said he had nothing to say, as he had been bound \$10, the latter recollecting that this was only a nominal fine. Next, it was decided he will be fined \$10. Before leaving the court he should be remanded to the custody of the magistrate for trial.

STOCK.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.		APPROXIMATE RETURN AT MARKET PRICE BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
						AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.		
<b>BANKS.</b>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	22,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,000,357	Final of 4/- on old and 5/- on new shares for 3 years ending 31.12.07	5/-	550/-	London 575/10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	49,025	£7	£6	£16,735 £16,735 £16,735	£7,1203	£2 (London 3/6) for 1903	—	83/-	—
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	None	\$20 for 1906	8/-	5240	—
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,500,000 £1,500,000 £1,500,000	Tls. 204,424	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906	6/-	Tls. 80	—
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	£50,0112	Final of 5/- making \$1.5 for 1906 and Interim of 1/- for 1907	5/-	5727/- ex div.	—
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	£91,763	5/- and bonus \$3 for 1906	10/-	\$150 ex div.	—
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	£72,432	£6 and bonus £1 for 1906	9/-	59 buyers	—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	£28,037	£2/- for 1906	9/-	59 buyers	—
<b>SHIPPING.</b>									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$264,638 \$264,638	Tls. 1,053	£1 for 1906	—	516	—
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30. 1907	10/-	\$40	—
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	£16,437	£1 for 2nd 1/2 year making in all \$2/- for 1907	8/-	599 buyers	—
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£1,500,000 £1,500,000	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2/- £1.24 per share	31/-	538	—
do (Deferred)	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	524	—
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 40,000 Tls. 1,871	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 3/- for 1907 and Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for 4/-)	71/-	Tls. 45 sellers	—
do (Preference)	100,000	—	—	—	172,370	4/- for 1907	22/-	45/-	—
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£65,000 £32,957	£1,37	£1/- for year ending 30. 1907	38/-	532	—
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 41,979	—	£1/- for year ending 31.12.07	31/-	516	—
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 62,000 Tls. 31,000 Tls. 30,000	£18,730	Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 6/- for 1906	12/-	Tls. 47 buyers	—
<b>REFINERIES.</b>									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	1450,000	£9,218	— for year ending 31.12.07	—	593 sales	—
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	100,000	£16,893	— for year ending 31.12.07	50/-	593 sales	—
Peak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	100,000	£16,893	— for year ending 31.12.07	50/-	Tls. 70 sellers	—
<b>MINING.</b>									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	£15,000 £64,398	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	71/-	Tls. 16.20 buyers	—
Sub Australian Gold-Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£15,000 £4,873	£11,358	No. 11 of 1/6 = 48 cents	—	534	—
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>									
Feonick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500 £1,500	£3,736	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	—	514	—
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	£16,000 £16,000	£3,556	Final of 5/- making \$3/- for 1907	6/-	533	—
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	£10,000 £10,000	£41,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	71/-	590	—
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£100,000 £69,157	£5,10,459	Interim of Tls. 2/- for six months ending 31st October, 1907	71/-	Tls. 82 buyers	—
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£100,000 £10,000	£12,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	71/-	Tls. 224 buyers	—
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,000 £30,000	Tls. 6,532	Tls. 6 for 1907	6/-	Tls. 100	—
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	£30,000	£10,908	\$2/- for year ending 30.6.07	10/-	59 buyers	—
Central Stores, Limited	59,128	£15	£15	£1,000 £9,785	£9,785	£1.80 for 1906	—	59 buyers	—
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	£10,000 £3,075	£3,075	Final of 1/3 making \$1 for 1907	71/-	590	—
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	£10,000 					